

WAS A MOB'S WORK.

ANGRY SPANIARDS STONE THE AMERICAN CONSULATE.

Warlike Demonstration at Barcelona Against Uncle Sam—Rage of the People Aroused at a Public Meeting—Castilian Government Apologizes.

Short "Death to Yankees."

The action of the United States Senate in recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents and in calling on the President to use his good offices with Spain toward securing Cuban independence has stirred the hot-blooded Spaniards to a high fever of indignation. At Barcelona Sunday 15,000 people assembled at a mass meeting held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Orators provided for the occasion exhorted the mob until all were in a state of patriotic enthusiasm bordering on frenzy and were ready for any manifestations against the United States which the leaders might direct. A special from Barcelona says that the outbreak of indignation cannot be said to have been spontaneous. It seemed rather to be the result of a well-planned meeting organized by leaders of all shades of political opinion.

Students shouted, "Long live Spain!" and "Down with the Yankees!" Then the mob started for the United States consulate with the evident intention of there venting their ire. The city authorities, who had until this time completely looked on with indifference to suppress the rioters, seemed now to realize the serious consequences that might result from an attack on the consulate, and a force of police was dispatched to see that no violence was done. This show of force did little toward intimidating the excited crowd, and after exhausting all the usual measures in the Spanish vocabulary the mob began bombarding the consulate with stones. Further manifestations of violence were not waited by the police. They roughly charged the mob and dispersed them after several were wounded.

Excitement in Washington.

When the news of the attack on the American consulate at Barcelona reached Washington there was a great outburst of indignation. "Apologize or fight," "Did they touch the flag?" was the almost universal question when the news was discussed. "If they did, the apology will come too late." Many prominent men declared that the mobs in Spain have freed Cuba beyond a doubt.

Secretary Olney received a dispatch informing him briefly of the facts. The Secretary also had a cablegram from Madrid informing him that marines had been placed around the legation there as a matter of precaution, indicating that throughout Spain there is running a strong current of indignation against the United States, on account of the action of the Senate.

Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister, says if the facts are as reported in the press dispatches his Government will disavow the action of the mob and assure the United States of its regret, as well as of its determination to protect the lives and property of American citizens in the kingdom. Senor de Lome points out that his Government at once afforded police protection. In official circles a similar view is taken. The attack at Barcelona was probably the act of a mob, and the police were prompt in their efforts to suppress violence and afford protection. Ordinarily an attack upon a legation or consulate is regarded as a most flagrant insult, which must immediately be disavowed. Failure to do so can have but one meaning, and that is war.

SPAIN MAKES APOLOGY.

Expresses Regret for Outbreak at Barcelona—Offers Reparation.

Advices Monday say that the Spanish Government took steps very promptly to make amends to the United States for the outbreak of mob violence at Barcelona. This action, and especially the fact that it was taken immediately on news of the affair reaching the Spanish Government and without waiting for any suggestions from the United States, doubtless will tend greatly to relieve the situation and prevent a serious outcome of the mob's attack on our consulate. The intelligence of the disavowal by Spain reached Secretary Olney in the following cablegram from United States Minister Hannis Taylor at Madrid:

"Minister of State has just called to express deep regret that mob has insulted Barcelona consulate, breaking windows, and offered complete reparation. He informed me that the Government on its own motion was taking every precaution to guard the legation and my residence. I have asked no protection."

A dispatch from Washington Monday says that it is perhaps in part owing to these official notices that the excitement in Spain over the action of the United States Senate leading up to the insult to the United States consulate at Barcelona fails to find a corresponding reflex in official circles, and now almost everywhere the feeling is general that the affair is not one which necessarily must lead to hostilities.

Is He Going to Leave Her?

Superintendent of Insurance Pearce, of New York, acting under the provisions of the insurance laws, notified the Prussian companies transacting business in that State that their corporation certificates would not be renewed during 1896. This is done in compliance with the so-called retaliatory law.

During preparations for a wedding at Conant, O., Robert Whitridge, aged 4 years, a brother of the groom-elect, was sent to the barn to get some eggs. The heavy door blew shut, crushing the boy to death.

FRIENDS OF CUBA.

Resolutions Adopted by the House with but Slight Opposition.

Despite the war talk from Spain, the struggling patriots in Cuba were encouraged in the House Monday and sympathized with in a two hour debate, and the rules were then suspended and the resolutions by the House Foreign Affairs Committee were adopted as a substitute for those of the Senate by an overwhelming majority—263 to 17. An analysis of the vote shows that 180 Republicans, 70 Democrats and 5 Populists voted for the resolutions and 9 Republicans and 5 Democrats against them. The debate, says a Washington correspondent, which preceded their adoption was animated and breathed a spirit of liberty. At times it was exceedingly dramatic, especially when forebodings of war were uttered, but there was no stemming the strong tide.

The setting of the scene was brilliant. The galleries were black with people attracted by the prospect of the stirring event. In the reserved gallery were many prominent personages. Even the diplomatic gallery, which is usually empty, was thronged with the representatives of foreign countries.

On the floor the attendance was the largest of the session. A number of Senators came over from the other end of the Capitol to watch the proceedings. The enthusiasm of the members and the spectators ran riot several times and the opponents of the resolution cut but a sorry figure when they attempted a counter-demonstration. Owing to the brief time allotted for debate members were fortunate in securing two or three minutes to present their views.

When Mr. Hitt, chairman of Foreign Affairs, arose a hush fell on the House. He moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolutions reported by the House Foreign Affairs Committee for recognizing Cuban belligerency.

Text of the Resolutions.

The resolutions are as follows: "Resolved, (by the House of Representatives), That in the opinion of Congress a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to belligerent rights and the United States should observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents. "Resolved, That Congress deprecates the destruction of life and property caused by the war now waging in the island, and believing that the only permanent solution of the contest equally in the interest of Spain, the people of Cuba and other nations would be in the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba, it is the sense of Congress that the Government of the United States should use its good offices and friendly influence to that end. "Resolved, That the United States has not intervened in struggles between European governments and their colonies on this continent; but from the very close relations between the people of the United States and those of Cuba, in consequence of its proximity and the extent of the commerce between the two peoples, the present war is entailing such losses upon the people of the United States that Congress is of opinion that the Government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of Americans by intervention if necessary."

Told in a Few Lines.

Ex-Congressman William Whitney died of heart disease at Worcester, Mass. Gen. William Moffat Kelley, prominent in the war of the rebellion, is dead at Philadelphia, aged 74 years.

George M. Shesdier, one of the pioneers of Kansas City, Mo., and a very wealthy retired capitalist, died at an advanced age.

Henry S. Fox, Jr., son of Banker Fox of Houston, Tex., was acquitted of the murder of his mistress, Daisy Douglas, whose proper name was Daisy Treigeld, and a native of Kansas City.

Miss Marion Crawford, the artist, cripple and protégé of Fanny Denton, Port, Dr. Sayre, the Astor family and other people of prominence, died in New York and was buried in Minerva, O.

Harry Pillsbury, who returned to New York from St. Petersburg, has no excuse to offer for his failure to carry off first prize at the Russian chess tournament, but says he expects to do better if given another chance.

A correspondent in Guayaquil, Ecuador, writes that Gen. Barrios, who has arrived at Tumaco and has issued a proclamation denouncing Alfaro as a man incapable of governing the country and as a robber of the public treasury.

The visit of the Sultan to the Topkapu palace in the Stamboul quarter, upon the occasion of the Mid-Ramazan festival, to perform the ceremony of kissing the prophet's mantle, passed off without any hostile demonstration.

The Mupatin anti-gambling bill, which prohibits betting at race tracks, passed the Virginia Senate, and now goes to the Governor. Its prohibitions are sweeping, and are especially aimed at race tracks and gambling establishments across the Potomac river from Washington.

Miss Gertrude Middleton became violently insane and was taken to the Athens (O.) asylum immediately. She went there in December, and has since been writing poems for Eastern magazines. Failing to secure recognition or remittances she soon became penniless, and brooding over her troubles waited for death.

AGAIN SHOW HATRED

SPANIARDS STONE ANOTHER AMERICAN CONSULATE.

United States Consulate in Valencia, Attacked by a Furious Mob and Windows Smashed—Princeton Students Burn the King in Effigy.

Mob's Work at Valencia.

Spanish hatred of the United States continues to burn forth afresh. Renewed demonstrations were made Thursday and a mob stoned the United States consulate at Valencia, in spite of the precautions of the authorities and the alertness of the police. When the mob formed, its objective point was the consulate and extra precautions were taken to guard against an attack. But almost before the police were aware of it a flank movement had been executed and the howling, yelling horde had gathered in the street. Stones were thrown which smashed the windows of the consulate. The police made a strong charge and dispersed the mob. The university has been closed under orders from the Government, as it was feared the meetings of the students would be a hotbed for breeding disorders.

Repeated attempts were made by disorderly paraders to make their way to the United States consulate, but they were often frustrated. The mob, however, had received special orders to be on the look-out for any demonstration against the property of the United States. Special protection was afforded the building in which the office of the consul is located, with a view to this end. The mob, however, gathered in front of the building before the police were aware of what was going on, and stones began to fly from the crowd, with the result that many windows were broken. The crowd was cheered on by sympathizers in the streets and from the neighboring houses. The police lost no time in charging the rioters and the mob was speedily dispersed, although missiles were flung as those who threw them were taking flight.

ITALY'S DAY OF WOE.

Whole Country is Aroused by the Overwhelming Defeat in Abyssinia.

The news of the terrible defeat to its army in Abyssinia has set all Italy wild with excitement. Premier Crispi has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the king and it is announced that the Chamber of Deputies will be asked to impeach Crispi and the other members of his cabinet for gross mismanagement of the Abyssinian campaign. Indignation meetings have been held and riotous demonstrations made in most of the cities, and from the rural districts loud cries are sent up for vengeance upon those who have been responsible for this almost annihilating defeat. Indignation against the Government is increased by the calling out of 80,000 men of the reserves of 1872 for active service. As the great majority of these men are married and have families

KING HUMBERT OF ITALY.

depending upon them for support, their preparations to obey orders in Milan and other places were the signal for rioting, the agitation being led by the women and children; and in some instances the men were prevented from leaving the towns. The mobs and troops beat upon them and the police into helplessness and even attacked the soldiers, numerous persons throwing themselves in mad frenzy upon the naked steel in the hands of the troops.

These demonstrations might have been expected from the excitable Italian people when the war and traitors upon them that through bad management at home and poor generalship at Adowa the army in Abyssinia had been entrapped to its destruction, with a loss of five to ten thousand in killed and wounded and of all the ammunition and food stores, leaving the survivors in a hopeless plight. The nation is such that they cannot hope to be able to hold their ground till the arrival of sufficient reinforcements, even if they should be sent. The report that Gen. Barga

depending upon them for support, their preparations to obey orders in Milan and other places were the signal for rioting, the agitation being led by the women and children; and in some instances the men were prevented from leaving the towns. The mobs and troops beat upon them and the police into helplessness and even attacked the soldiers, numerous persons throwing themselves in mad frenzy upon the naked steel in the hands of the troops.

These demonstrations might have been expected from the excitable Italian people when the war and traitors upon them that through bad management at home and poor generalship at Adowa the army in Abyssinia had been entrapped to its destruction, with a loss of five to ten thousand in killed and wounded and of all the ammunition and food stores, leaving the survivors in a hopeless plight. The nation is such that they cannot hope to be able to hold their ground till the arrival of sufficient reinforcements, even if they should be sent. The report that Gen. Barga

SCENE OF THE ITALIAN TROUBLE.

after had committed suicide turns out to be incorrect; but it would seem as if that could have been the best thing he could do under the circumstances. The darker and darker reports which are reaching Rome from Messova are substantiated, he will have great difficulty in escaping a capital sentence on his trial by court-martial. It is said, among other things, that he deserted his troops while the latter were fighting gallantly against overwhelming numbers of Shoaans, and fled.

Poor Pay of Italian Army Officers. Italian army officers are wretchedly paid. A sub-lieutenant's salary is 1,800 lire (\$240) a year, which, after paying the taxes and official expenses, including the uniform, leaves him about \$17 a month for his board and lodging.

The Brices are going to Newport to live and have leased the \$500,000 villa that belongs to William Waldorf Astor.

MANY TOWNS LAID WASTE.

Scenes of Devastation in Cuba—Reports of Recent Battles.

The reopening of telegraphic communication with the region of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, brings the first detailed information of affairs in that province for several weeks. The Cuban rebels, who in the district seem to have been put to the torch, and are apparently reduced to a desolate wilderness. Whole towns have been obliterated and reduced to a heap of ashes, and their inhabitants are wandering helplessly over the face of the country, many of them starving. The villages and towns of Oubanas, Bahia Honda, San Diego de Nuñez, Santa Cruz de San Pío, Los Palacios, Pinar Real de San Diego and San Diego de los Baños are known to be reduced to ashes. All of these were important and thriving centers of population and business. The last town which has succumbed to the insurgents' torch is San Juan y Martinez. The tobacco cultivation from this town is famous over the island and has brought great wealth to the people of the district and gave material for a large commerce in the town and suburbs to over 1,000 families. Carrillo and Rojas, the insurgent leaders, at the head of about 700 of their followers, recently attacked a company of the Sicilla battalion and the local guerrilla force of San Andres, near Holguin, province of Santiago de Cuba. The soldiers were protected by a battery of provisions and supplies, made a brilliant defense and repulsed the insurgents with a loss of twenty-five killed. The enemy retired with many wounded. The troops lost one lieutenant killed and seven guerrillas wounded.

Salvador, Rios, Fonseca, Romualdo, Aguilero and Chang, insurgent leaders, at the head of about 600 men, recently attacked a lieutenant and seventy guerrillas, who were out foraging. The insurgents fired from the cane fields and obliged the troops to retreat with the loss of a lieutenant and four men killed and seven men wounded. Aguilero killed six and six insurgents were wounded.

SPAIN'S KING HANGED.

Princetonians Swing Him in Effigy and Rip Up His Flag.

Students of Princeton College hanged Alfonso, the King of Spain, in effigy, and

ALFONSO XIII, (Spain's Infant Ruler.)

after dragging the gorgeous banner of the dons through the streets, tore it to pieces. This was the answer of the lusty American boys to the acts of violence against the United States on the part of the students at Barcelona, Valencia and Madrid. At Leadville, Colo., there was a most intense excitement when the news was received of the burning of the American flag by the Spaniards. A flag of Spain was discovered in the stock of a dry goods merchant, and the crowd quickly found kindling wood. The wood was ignited, and while the crowd sang "America," "Columbia," the flag of Spain was burned to ashes.

A DISMAL FAILURE.

The Baron Hirsch Hebrew Colony in Connecticut.

A Chesterfield, Conn., correspondent writes that the Hebrew colony which came to Connecticut four years ago with the aid of the Baron Hirsch fund have miserably failed and most of them have given up their vain attempt to till the rocky, barren soil of the Nutmeg State and have adopted the easier and more lucrative vocation of sewing for the New York garment makers.

By they struggled through several winters on worn-out farms in tumble-down houses, and while it lasted the struggle was a pathetic one. The Hebrews who came here were not fitted for the rugged life, especially in winter, and the wonder is that any of them survived one cold season. The settlers could not find how to farm. Most of them had come from cities and had made a precarious living by plying their needles, and it was natural that they should turn again to sewing after their other venture had proved a failure. With so many more "chance" being lost in the clothing factories it is not to be presumed that wages in that department of industry will greatly advance—another lesson in immigration.

SPAIN'S NAVY.

Uncle Sam Has No Need to Fear Anything from It.

The action of Congress on the Cuban resolution, makes it of interest to know just how strong a navy the peninsula power has at her disposal. Spain's navy contains one old battleship, launched in 1887, or nearly nine years ago, before Harvey's armor had revolutionized the art of protecting men of war. This is the Pezayo. She has a displacement of 9,000 tons, a speed of 13 1/2 knots an hour and carries two 12 1/2-inch guns, two 11-inch guns and 19 smaller pieces. Spain also has ten first-class, six second-class and forty-nine third-class cruisers. In torpedo boats she has forty. On the whole our navy has absolutely nothing to fear from that of Spain, for here is what we have to set against it: We have no less than six first-class vessels, each of them better than the Pezayo, each with a greater horse power and speed equal to hers. Each of them, too, is better armed. We have seven first-class, thirteen second-class and twenty-one third-class cruisers. We have, however, but three torpedo boats, but the efficiency of this class of vessels has never yet been shown.

The St. Louis coroner's jury has returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in the case of the dentist, Dr. A. Dill, who shot and killed Dr. J. J. Seaman, his assistant.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR

Menelik II, Emperor of Shoa and Abyssinia, King of Kings in all Africa, and monarch of Ethiopia, is the man who is causing all the trouble to Italy by not allowing that country to "protect" him. Menelik has an idea that he is thoroughly capable of protecting himself and proposes to do it on his own ground rather than trade off all his real estate for "protection" of the European kind. This great ruler is, perhaps, the most interesting monarch in all the world. He claims to be a line descendant of the famous Queen of Sheba, and that his realm is the famous Ophir of the Scriptures. Whatever value may be in that claim, it is true that Menelik is a man of the hour to be a king. He has been able to teach a great European power a lesson which it will never forget. He has caused all the big ministers of state and potentates in Europe to open their eyes very wide and to realize that in him they have a real king to watch. Menelik is certainly a surprise to the King of Italy, and it is said that he will be the most important man in the game of chess which the European powers are ever playing. He was born in 1848 in his father's kingdom of Shoa. His mother was a beggar whom the king took a fancy to and married. He ruled in Shoa after having spent his youth in all sorts of wild adventures, and when King John of Abyssinia died in 1889 Menelik marched to Abyssinia, had himself crowned Emperor of Abyssinia and Shoa and proclaimed himself King of Kings. He was enabled to do this with Italian interference, but the later years of his reign have been, as he said, Italy desired to absorb his kingdom. The country he rules is very rich in gold, luxuriant in vegetation and in every way a desirable place. Its population is 3,000,000.

MRS. LELAND STANFORD.

Woman Who Won a Great Case After Years of Litigation.

The Supreme Court decision in the Stanford University case was a splendid victory for education; and the noble lady, Mrs. Leland Stanford, who represented the University, was a queenly figure, for the higher good of humanity, is well worthy of the congratulations which, no doubt, will be showered upon her from all parts of the country. The case was a singular one. Had it been decided against her she would have lost more than \$15,000,000, and the very life props of the splendid

GOVERNOR GREENHALGE DEAD.

Massachusetts' Executive Succumbs to Illness at Lowell.

Gov. Frederic T. Greenhalge of Massachusetts, died at Lowell, after two weeks' illness, of paralysis and acute kidney troubles. "Through-out the commonwealth bells were tolled, and the whole people are in mourning." Gov. Greenhalge was of English birth, but came with his parents to this country in his childhood. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1863. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, at which he took high rank as a counselor and advocate. He was elected to Congress from the eighth district in 1888, having previously to that time occupied the offices of City Solicitor of Lowell, Mayor of the city and member of the Legislature. He was elected Governor three successive times. For the first time in over twenty years the gubernatorial chair is vacant. The Lieutenant Governor will act as Governor during the unexpired term.

W. J. CAMPBELL.

William J. Campbell, the Republican national committeeman from Illinois, and for years prominent in the councils of the Republican party, died at his home in Chicago suburb, of pneumonia, after a short illness. The circumstances surrounding his death are peculiarly sad, as his wife and father are also at the point of death, and it was neglect of himself in watching them that brought about his fatal attack. He became a member of the Republican committee in 1891 and in June, 1892, was unanimously elected chairman, but resigned soon after on account of private business. He served as State Senator from 1878 to 1886, and was one of the most successful lawyers in the West. He was 44 years old.

Archbishop Kenrick, who for over half a century prior to three years ago was Catholic Archbishop of the St. Louis diocese, died Wednesday in the 90th year of his age. The old gentleman had been in very feeble health for several years, and about two and a half years ago Bishop Knott of Wheeling was elected to an archbishopric and sent to relieve him.

The demonstration at Queen's Hall, London, in favor of permanent arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, was disappointing from the point of view of numbers, the audience, which was not large, being mostly made up of women. Resolutions were adopted favoring an international treaty.

At Briggs, I. T., Jack Chewell, a desperado wanted for the murder of Michael O'Shea, a peddler, slow Gano Adair and Hiram Stevens, Cherokee deputies who were attempting to arrest him, and escaped.

GROVER IS FOR MISSIONS.

President Presides Over the Presbyterian Meeting in New York.

President Cleveland appeared at Carnegie Hall, New York, in the unique role of chairman of a meeting held by the Presbyterians in the interest of home missions. In assuming the chair Mr. Cleveland made an earnest address in favor of the movement and gave a sympathetic reference to the distressing situation in Armenia. Every available spot in the hall was thronged and an overflow meeting was held in the lower hall. The platform was crowded with prominent ministers and laymen of the Presbyterian Church. When President Cleveland appeared at 8 o'clock, accompanied by Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, he was received with tumultuous applause, the whole audience rising and waving handkerchiefs and hats in honor of the President. Dr. Hall introduced President Cleveland as chairman of the meeting, whereupon the applause was renewed again.

"It is not only as your fellow citizen, but as the chief executive officer of your government, that I desire to speak," President Cleveland, "and I am entirely certain that I serve well our entire people, whose servant I am, when I here testify to the benefit our country has received through home missionary effort and when I join you in an attempt to extend and strengthen that effort."

At the headquarters of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions it was announced the following day that the meeting at Carnegie Hall netted about \$5,800. Recording Secretary Oscar E. Boyd said that many persons present at the meeting, but who made no contributions at the time, have signified their intention of sending in contributions within the next few days. Altogether it is expected that fully \$25,000 will be realized as a result of the meeting.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING.

This meeting was the opening gun of a big home mission campaign throughout the United States. It was the precursor of meetings which are to be held to stimulate interest in mission work by the Presbyteries of Philadelphia, of Washington, of the United States, of Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, St. Louis and other cities. It was the Presbytery of New York, the richest and in some respects the most important of them all, though not the oldest—it dates back only to 1838—which undertook to set the ball rolling, and it has certainly succeeded.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY, C. C. TRENCH.

GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK, GRAYLING, MICH.

A general banking business transacted. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States. Foreign exchange. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections a specialty.

STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

F. E. WOLFE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Office hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Office and residence over the DAVIS PHARMACY.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

Entrance, hall between Fournier's and Peterson's jewelry store.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Fine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING HOUSE, JOHN RASMUSSEN, Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICH.

The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and the city hall, and is newly built, furnished in first-class style, and for years prominent in the councils of the Republican party, died at his home in Chicago suburb, of pneumonia, after a short illness. The circumstances surrounding his death are peculiarly sad, as his wife and father are also at the point of death, and it was neglect of himself in watching them that brought about his fatal attack. He became a member of the Republican committee in 1891 and in June, 1892, was unanimously elected chairman, but resigned soon after on account of private business. He served as State Senator from 1878 to 1886, and was one of the most successful lawyers in the West. He was 44 years old.

Archbishop Kenrick, who for over half a century prior to three years ago was Catholic Archbishop of the St. Louis diocese, died Wednesday in the 90th year of his age. The old gentleman had been in very feeble health for several years, and about two and a half years ago Bishop Knott of Wheeling was elected to an archbishopric and sent to relieve him.

The demonstration at Queen's Hall, London, in favor of permanent arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, was disappointing from the point of view of numbers, the audience, which was not large, being mostly made up of women. Resolutions were adopted favoring an international treaty.

At Briggs, I. T., Jack Chewell, a desperado wanted for the murder of Michael O'Shea, a peddler, slow Gano Adair and Hiram Stevens, Cherokee deputies who were attempting to arrest him, and escaped.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff..... Wm. S. Chalkey
Clerk..... James V. Hartwick
Register..... John H. Hays
Treasurer..... Wm. Woodhams
Prosecuting Attorney..... O. J. Hays
Judge of Probate..... Wm. C. Johnson
U. S. Com. O. C. Palmer
Surveyor..... Wm. Blaisdell

SUPERVISORS.

Greene Township..... Thos. Wakeley
South Branch..... Hubbard Head
Bever Creek..... Washington Star
Maple Forest..... F. Hoyt
Grayling..... Geo. J. Jones
Piedmont..... W. E. Hays
Ball..... J. E. Hays
Maine..... J. J. Nielsen
Center Plain..... J. S. Green

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Goss, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:15 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Mosser, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Henriksen, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:30 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Webber. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evenings on or before the full of the moon.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R. Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 142, Meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 104—Meets every Saturday evening.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican State Convention.

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan:

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan, is hereby called to meet at the Auditorium, Detroit, on

THURSDAY, MAY 7TH, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating fourteen electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and electing four delegates at large, and four alternate delegates, to the Republican National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., June 16th, 1896. Also for the purpose of electing a Chairman of the State Central Committee and two members thereof from each Congressional District and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

Under the call of the National Republican Committee, each Congressional district is entitled to two delegates and two alternate delegates to the National Convention, which delegates shall be chosen at District Conventions, held with not less than twenty days' public notice, and not less than thirty days before the meeting of the National Convention.

This committee requests that the several counties select their County Committees for the ensuing two years, at the County Conventions which elect delegates to the State Convention hereby called, and that the organization and membership of such County Committees, together with Post Office addresses, be at once forwarded to the Secretary of the State Central Committee at Detroit, in order that early and systematic work may be begun and carried on through the coming campaign.

The District Conventions will be held as usual and the Convention governed as heretofore.

Grayling County will be entitled to two delegates.

Signed by the Republican State Central Committee.

JAMES McMILLAN,
DENNIS E. ALWARD, CHAIRMAN,
Secretary.
Detroit, Mich. Feb. 21, '96.

The trouble about the Democratic situation is that it is all bull rushes and no Moses.—Globe Democrat.

An exchange says: "The Democratic party has gone up." We knew it had disappeared, but we supposed it had taken the opposite direction.—Madison (Wis.) Journal.

There is going to be an American Salvation Army, with Ballington Booth at the head of it, and it will receive all the assistance it needs to make its work effective.

If Captain General Weyler will read the Congressional Record attentively for a few days he will learn something to his disadvantage.—Kansas City Journal.

The majority of the present Senate is composed of the most unpatriotic, contemptible and vicious set of men who have ever held seats in that body.—Chicago Tribune.

The French Senate was called a great many hard names last week, but the important question in America is this: Will France trade even Senate for Senate.—Globe Dem.

If the United States does not want to take the trouble to thrash Spain, we can send a few supplies and some artillery to the Cuban insurgents and let them do it for us.—Kansas City Times.

The Cleveland Administration apparently has two definite ends in view—to borrow money enough to keep the government running and to kill plenty of ducks.—Kansas City Journal.

The Cuban war is a fearfully expensive thing for Spain. It is running that country into debt almost as fast as Democratic rule is piling up indebtedness in this country.—Kansas City Journal.

The American people are in favor of a protective tariff, but they do not want it associated with the kind of currency that would neutralize all of its advantages, and introduce confusion and distress in every line of business, and every form of industry.—Globe Democrat.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a bill to increase the Dow law tax on the liquor traffic from \$250 to \$350 a year. There are now about 11,000 saloons in the state, so that if they all continue to do business, this additional tax will swell the revenue from that source \$1,100,000; and if as many as 10 per cent of them have to quit on account of the increased expense, the state will still get considerably more than it now receives, and the temperance cause will be materially benefited.

A statement issued by the Michigan State Inspector of Factories says that the loss from factories in that state closing or running on short time last year aggregated \$17,000,000, computing the amount on the basis of the average daily wages in Michigan factories, which is \$1.32.—Iron Age.

McKinley stated the case very clearly the other day when he said, that "the Republican party would as soon think of lowering the flag of the country as to contemplate without protest and opposition any attempt to degrade or corrupt the medium of exchange among the people.—Globe Democrat.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Most Perfect Made.

It is hoped that every school district in the county, which supports a full summer term of school, will take advantage of the offer of seeds from the Agricultural College, and beautifying their school grounds. It will be an education that will follow them in their future home life.

The people of the United States are mostly idle, who, under the McKinley tariff, would have made the bulk of the \$60,000,000 of woollens we imported. If any have found work, it is in the production of agricultural staples in competition against farmers.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The name of Stewart Gorton, of Luzerne, at present County Commissioner of Schools for Oscoda county, is being mentioned by his friends for the position of State Senator for this district. It is not yet known whether he will be a candidate or not, and may depend on whether Senator Prescott is in the field for reelection. There is no question of Mr. Gorton's republicanism or of his ability.

The time for the annual township elections is fast approaching, and it behooves every citizen to have a voice in the matter of the selection of officers. In many ways this election is of more importance than the national election, to the common citizen, as these officers deal with all our local matters. See to it that none but honest and efficient men are named on any ticket, and that the best men are elected.

The March Century will present three more of the series of pictures by the celebrated painter J. G. Vibert, accompanied by sketches or stories from the pen of the artist. In the April number three similar sketches will close the series. The ones in the March number are "The Schism," "The Reprimand," and "The Roll-Call after the Pillage," and one can well imagine after reading these that Mr. Vibert might have succeeded admirably as a writer, for the happy style and point of these sketches are rarely found outside of France. "The Schism" describes a quarrel between two dignitaries of the church, and the picture is well known. "The Reprimand" is also familiar, whereas the "Roll Call after the Pillage" is a vivid description of the horrible and vagabond side of the war.

Candidates for the several places on the state ticket, are being presented by their friends, and we notice for Auditor General the names of Col. E. J. March, of Hillsdale, a gallant soldier, a live editor, a good lawyer, and an all round gentleman; also the name of Hon. S. Perry Youngs of Stanton, a son of a veteran, a scholar, a farmer, ex-representative, and better known to our people here as Receiver of the U. S. Land Office. Either of these gentlemen would honor the place, and which is selected may depend on the location of other candidates in the state; as there is a disposition to recognize the different localities.

A charming Canal View in Holland by J. J. Redmond, and a study of Roses and Lilies by Raoul M. deLongpre are the color supplements given this month by THE ART EXAMINER; the sheets of practical working designs are, as usual, rich, in seasonable suggestions for china painters, wood carvers, chip carvers and embroiderers, and include some capital ideas for the decoration of glove and handkerchief boxes and blotting cases, either in Needlework, Painting or Pyrography. There are valuable articles on Pastel Painting, Hints and Notes for Art Students, Drawing in the Public Schools, and Teaching a Child to Draw, and illustrated notices of A. Menzel and D. Vierga. The department devoted to the House and Interior Decoration is full of priceless suggestions and practical hints for those who wish to make their home artistic. The Insurance of Works of Art continues to occupy attention, and altogether this is one of the strongest numbers of this always-welcome magazine. 35 cents monthly, \$4.00 per annum. Montague Marks, 23 Union Square, New York.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Mar. 6, 1896.

Grover Cleveland's "I-know-more-than-everybody-else," was never more conspicuously flaunted in the face of Congress and of public opinion than it is in the beginning of the last year of his reign. Self-opinionated Presidents, we have had before, but none of them ever told Congress and the world before Congress had formally promulgated its opinion upon an important matter that they would pay no attention to that opinion. Mr. Cleveland did so this week, when by his direction Secretary Olney gave to the press a statement defining the attitude of the administration on the Cuban question. That there was a purpose in making public this statement before the conferees of the Senate and House had agreed upon the exact form of the concurrent resolution for the recognition of Cuban belligerency—the House and Senate having adopted differently worded resolutions, although the sentiment of both were the same—there is no doubt, and that it was to neutralize any benefit that the Cubans might have derived from that resolution is the belief of most people. This statement reduced to plain English is that Mr. Cleveland says to Congress and to public opinion, which in this matter it unquestionably represents, "I care not what you think or what you do, I will not recognize the belligerency of the Cubans, nor will I take any other step toward helping them to gain their independence, or even encourage them by an expression of sympathy.

Not a few people think Congress has been served right in this case, because of its failure to go about the thing in the right way. Its experience in the pigeon-holing of the Armenian concurrent resolution should have been sufficient to have caused the Cuban resolution to have been put in a shape in which it could not be ignored by Mr. Cleveland. This could easily have been done by making it a joint resolution. Then if he had vetoed it they could have passed it over his veto and compelled him to carry out its provisions. This can yet be done, and if it is not done Congress will justly be accused of being afraid of Mr. Cleveland.

The people of the newer States and of the Territories have never had any reason for admiring Mr. Cleveland, and if all of them feel as their representatives in the House and Senate do about Mr. Cleveland's reference to them as being citizens of "badly regulated municipalities, corrupt and unsafe territories, and undesirable States," in his speech to the Presbyterian Home Missionary meeting in New York, he would not meet with a very hospitable reception should he visit any of them. The House found it necessary to censure Ambassador Bayard for making un-American speeches in Great Britain; it would now be in order for both House and Senate to censure President Cleveland for having made an un-American speech in New York. It only adds to the insult that the objectionable language should have been used as an argument in favor of home missions, which are naturally favored by almost everybody. The real grievance which Mr. Cleveland has against these people is that they have never agreed with him or his policies and have not hesitated to say so.

The debate on the resolution in favor of seating Senator Dupont, of Delaware, began this week in the Senate. It is reported that the populists have agreed to vote with the democrats against the resolution. If they do, Col. Dupont will be kept out of the seat to which he is entitled.

Mr. B. F. Jones, of Pennsylvania, who was chairman of the Republican National Committee in the Blaine campaign, passed through Washington this week. Speaking of the political situation he said: "My opinion is that the republican candidate for President will be elected without any difficulty, but I have no idea who will be chosen to lead the party. As far as Pennsylvania is concerned Senator Quay is the favorite and no doubt the delegation from his own State will give him loyal support. But the republicans are rich in material, and among all the aspirants there is not one unworthy of the nomination.

Although the democrats in Congress are not in love with the administration, an administration democrat, Capt. W. P. Hurley, was selected as Maine's representative on the Democratic Campaign Committee, notwithstanding the presence in Washington of Col. Charles J. Morton to press the claims of an anti-administration democrat. Morton, it will be remembered, was one of the Treasury auditors, but was kicked out of office for having written letters abusing President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle. He has since tried to get back in office. Ex-Secretary Whitney is reported to have received the following reply from Mr. Cleveland, to a request for Morton's reinstatement: "Morton has consciously lied to me, and if all the men and

For Bilious Headache

"I tried a good many remedies for sick headache and biliousness, with which I was troubled for a long time, but it was not until I began taking

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now free from headaches, and a well man."—CHAS. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

Medal And Diploma At World's Fair.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?



CLAGGETTS STORE

AFTER
NEW HATS,
NEW SHOES,
NEW DRY GOODS
and Something for my Family to Eat.

Every Department of this Store is jam full of Bargains. Good Goods; Low Prices; Quick Sales, and Small Profits are his Mottos. Same Old Stand, 99 Mich. Avenue, Grayling, Mich.

women and children in the United States were to ask it, I would not give him an appointment."

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

"Attorney General Maynard has decided that the anti-fusion law passed by the last legislature, applies to village, township and city elections. He also says in reply to numerous inquiries, that act 138, public acts of 1893, which provides that in all school, village and city elections, women shall be allowed to vote, has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, and women therefore cannot vote at school elections, only as provided in general school laws."

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington, Ind., "Sun" writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat or digest food, had a backache which never left her, and felt tired and weary but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Price 50c and \$1.00. Get a bottle at Fournier's Drug store.

A leading Chicago dealer in live stock estimates that the repeal of the reciprocity treaties has cost the cattle trade of the United States 600,000 head of stock per year in its exports and a shrinkage of at least \$1,500 per 100 pounds in the price. This is another of the great wrongs that will be righted as soon as the Republican party resumes control of the government.—Globe Democrat.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescription or other preparations.

Rev. John Burgess, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial Bottle Free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

A. P. T. L.

The American Protective Tariff League is a national organization advocating "Protection to American Labor and Industry" as explained by its constitution, as follows:

"The object of this League shall be to protect American labor by a tariff on imports, which shall adequately secure American industrial products against the competition of foreign labor.

There are no personal or private profits in connection with the organization and it is sustained by memberships, contributions and the distribution of its publications.

FIRST: Correspondence is solicited regarding "Membership" and "Official Correspondence." SECOND: We need and welcome contributions, whether small or large, to our cause. THIRD: We publish a large line of documents covering all phases of the Tariff question. Lists will be mailed to any address for 50 cents. FOURTH: Send postal card request for free sample copy of the "American Economist." Address: William F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 195 West 23d Street, New York.

GOOD TIMES ARE COMING!

Good times are coming and the Sun of Prosperity is commencing to shine. It is therefore to your benefit to purchase at the present time, before the raise in prices. We are pleased to say that we are, as ever before, "THE LEADERS" in everything that pertains to our stock. Our

GROCERY STOCK

is the finest and best selected in Northern Michigan.

OUR DRY GOODS STOCK

is New, Tasty and Complete. Our HARDWARE & CROCKERY STOCK may well be pronounced perfection.

Come and examine our Stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as you will find that it means

DOLLARS INTO YOUR POCKETS,

to buy of us. We are always ready to show our Goods and convince you.

Please look up our Locals as it will certainly benefit you.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

LOGS, LUMBER AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

WE CLAIM EVERYTHING "IN SIGHT."

IT IS EASY TO SEE ON THE

Daugherty Visible Type Writer EVERY WORD AND LETTER

RAPID-DURABLE-SIMPLE Permanent Alignment Price \$75.00

MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL—write to THE DAUGHERTY TYPEWRITER COMPANY, W. N. FERRIS, State Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OIL BURNER

TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS GASOLINE. GOES IN ANY STOVE. NO SMOKE, DIRT OR ODD. 1/2 CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR COAL.

WANT AGENTS on salary or commission. Send for Catalogue of Prices and Terms. NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO. 802 CEDAR AVE. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mortgage Sale.

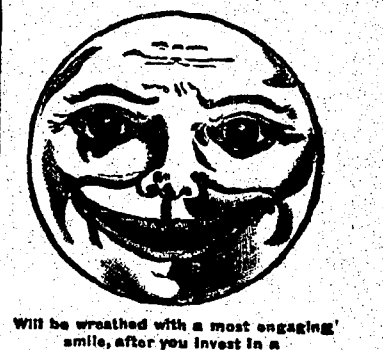
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Christian Golnick and Augusta Golnick, his wife, of Detroit, Mich., to Gottfried Buchholz, and Louis Buchholz, his wife, of the same place, bearing date the nineteenth day of April, A. D. 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, in Liber 2 of mortgages, on pages 4 and 5, and the interest due on said mortgage being unpaid and remaining unpaid for the period of 30 days after the maturity of said mortgage, on Tuesday the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1896, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court House in the Village of Grayling, Michigan, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford is held, the premises described in said mortgage, together with an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, as provided for in said mortgage and allowed by law, said premises being described as all the lands, premises and property situated in the Township of South Branch, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as follows, to wit: The Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter, and the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter, and the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section thirty-one (31), Township twenty-five (25) N., North of Range two (2) E., together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto.

Dated Detroit, December 28th, 1895.

GOTTFRIED BUCHHOLZ, LOUISA BUCHHOLZ, Mortgagees.

HENRY WUNSCH, Attorney for Mortgagees. Jan'y 24-1896

Your Face



White Sewing Machine

EQUIPPED WITH ITS NEW PINCH TENSION, TENSION INDICATOR, AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER. The most complete and useful device ever added to any sewing machine.

The WHITE is Durable and Handsomely Built, Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment. Sews ALL Sewable Articles, And will serve and please you up to the full limit of your expectations.

ACTIVE DEALERS WANTED in unoccupied territory. Liberal terms. Address, WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., CLEVELAND, O.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1896.
LOCAL ITEMS.

The entire Republican ticket was elected in Roscommon, Monday.

W. Patterson, of Frederic, was in town last week.

Claggett's 35 cent Tea is a winner. Have you tried it?

The thermometer registered 2° below zero, last Thursday morning.

One hundred doz. Canned Corn, at Claggett's. Only 5 cents a can.

Mrs. Flora Howe, of Frederic, was in town Saturday.

Have you seen those handsome Chamber Sets at S. H. & Co's.

S. B. Smith, of Blaine, was in town Monday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Hugo Schreiber, of Grove, was in town last Saturday.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

J. J. Neiderer came in from Blaine township, Saturday morning.

Big scheme in Prize Baking Powder, at Claggett's.

Supervisor Head, of South Branch township, was in town Monday.

Go to Fournier's for Tablets, Pens, Pencils, Slates, School Bags, etc.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

G. L. Alexander was in Saginaw on legal business, this week.

A snap shot in Dried Peaches, at Claggett's. Six pounds for 25 Cents.

Charles Shellenberger and the baby are both getting fat. They have a new Jersey cow.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Fred F. Hoelsli, town treasurer, was in town Saturday and settled with the County Treasurer.

Claggett's 50 cent Tea was imported by himself and is excellent by none. Try it!

H. Zieres, our popular cigar maker, reports trade improving in his line, especially for good goods.

Pure Strained Honey, and a full line of Dry Fruit, at S. H. & Co's.

Rev. R. L. Cope went to Caro, Tuesday, for a short visit with relatives. He will return next week.

Decorate your tables with Claggett's Silverware. It costs you nothing.

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, (the 14th), at the usual hour.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Mrs. Thomas Wakeley, of Groves, was visiting in town several days last week.

S. H. & Co's. Peaches, at 5 cts. a can, are immense for pie and sauce.

The lunch given by the W. R. C., last Wednesday evening, was well patronized, and the receipts were \$2.75.

If you enjoy a good cup of coffee, drink Claggett's Mandaling Java and Arabian Mocha, mixed.

The Cong'l Ladies Aid Society, of Grayling, spent Thursday p. m. with Mrs. L. Jensen, of Bagley.—Otsego Co. News.

S. H. & Co's. have received a new line of Cook Stoves and Ranges, which are the best in the land.

Henry Bates, of Grayling completed his lumbering operations in this county the first of the week.—Boa News.

Leave your orders for the celebrated Gilt Edge Maple Syrup, at Bates & Co's. It is manufactured by T. Willis Allis, Gaylord, Mich.

Nels Persons amputated his right thumb, last Friday, with the slab saw in the mill. Dr. Wolfe dressed the wound.

Prevent sickness among your fowls by using Fratt's Poultry Food. 25 cents buys a package, at S. H. & Co's.

Mrs. John London came down from camp last week for a visit with friends, and Mr. London spent Sunday here.

A. J. Love has his mammoth ice houses filled and secured so that our citizens can all keep cool during the summer.

Don't fail to examine the enormous stock of new Shoes, new Hats and new Dry Goods, arriving daily, at the store of S. S. Claggett.

Regular encampment of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 14th, at the usual hour.

Miss Maggie Hanson is enjoying herself at Battle Creek, with a coterie of friends.

Holloway Buck was down from his place, a few days ago, with a fine lot of dressed perch, which he had taken from the lake.

Fratt's Food, for horses and cattle, has proven its good qualities this winter. S. H. & Co. sell it.

Comrade A. B. Corwin was in town a few days since, the first time since his severe illness. He looks a trifle thin.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

Frank Shafer finished his winter's work with F. Deckrow, last Saturday, and returned to his home in Center Plains, Sunday.

For Furnishing Goods you should go to the reliable house S. H. & Co., who carry only No. 1 articles.

Misses Stark and Starr have gone home for the week and Miss Clark is rusticiating at the farm home of Mrs. W. A. Masters.

Miss Uva Howell went home for the vacation, accompanied by Misses McDougall and Staley, stopping at Caro for a brief visit.

J. Staley, Treasurer of this township, collected \$13,750.00 in taxes. It is the largest amount ever collected in this township.

Henry Funk, treasurer of South Branch, was in town Tuesday, making his settlement with the County Treasurer.

Gold Medal Flour is sold by S. H. & Co. The demand for it is so great that a car load lasts but a few days. Try it.

Lewis Alger, who has been visiting his brother, West, here, the past six weeks, went to Otter Lake last Saturday.—Lewiston Journal.

John Rasmussen completed what he supposed was his winter's work, but is putting in another job of 300,000 which he will finish next week.

On account of the fear that Diphtheria might spread in the community, there will be no services of any kind at the M. E. church, next Sunday.

John Staley will receive to day from the U. S. Fish Commission 100,000 brook trout, to add to the East Branch and main stream of the Au Sable.

There will be no service at any of the churches next Sunday. A precaution against the spread of diphtheria, by order of the Board of Health.

To please everybody caused S. H. & Co. to purchase a selected stock of Dry Goods. They are pleased to show it.

H. R. Patten, Superintendent of Public Instruction, will lecture in Grayling, Thursday evening, April 16th. Subject: "Westward and Skyward."

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church will meet at the residence of Mrs. Chas. Butler, to-morrow afternoon, the 13th. A ten cent lunch will be served.

Jas. Revell met with a painful accident during the week, the result of stepping on a rusty nail. James is now going around with a crutch.—Boa News.

Farmers should bear in mind that the time is at hand, to figure on Land Plaster and Phosphate. S. H. & Co. can supply you.

F. Deckrow shipped a train load of hardwood logs to Norn, the lumber man, at Standish, this week, and one of Birch to Salling, Hanson & Co., for their mills in Grayling.

The State encampment of the G. A. R., at Saginaw, March 31st, and April 1st, and 2d, promises to be well attended from this section. One and one third fare on all railroads.

It is said that Judge Sharpe, of the 34th circuit, will preside at the next term of Circuit Court here, which convenes on March 18th.—Atlanta Tribune.

The Special Shoe Sale at S. H. & Co's will continue for a short time, therefore you should lose no time in providing yourself with footwear.

Rev. J. M. Warren, of Lewiston, made us a pleasant call, last Friday. He was enroute to Grayling, to arrange for the next District Convention of the Y. P. S. C. E., to be held in May.

The prompt action of the Board of Health in closing school, and suppressing public assemblages, etc., on account of diphtheria, is commendable, and it is believed that the disease will be confined to the one house where it originated.

A pleasant social and lunch, with musical and literary programme, was enjoyed by the Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church, and their friends, yesterday afternoon, at the hospitable home of Mrs. N. P. Salling.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for School Books.

Frank Love, of Center Plains, was in town Tuesday, and made us a very pleasant call. He ought to be a good republican, but we are sorry, to say he is a reliable democrat.

The Eastern Star took in two new members, Rev. and Mrs. R. L. Cope, last Monday evening. The ceremony was wound up with a banquet, which was an infringement on the prerogatives of the "lords of creation."

C. W. Wight has sold his stock of goods to Mr. Sorenson, and rented the building to him. It is being refitted and will be continued in first class style. Mr. Wight's continued ill health is the cause of the change.

The W. R. C., after consulting with the School Board, are making arrangements to supply the school rooms with the "American Flag," to be used in inculcating patriotism. Any donations for the purpose will be thankfully received.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will give an "Experience Social" in the church parlors, on Tuesday evening, March 24th. A ten cent lunch served from 5 to 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

SPECIAL SALE.—Commencing on March 10th, for two weeks only, I shall offer for sale any article in my store at fifteen percent off from regular prices. Everybody invited to call, whether they buy or not.

A. CROTEAU, The Cheap Store.

Our fellow citizen and comrade, Henry Mansie, has devoted the past four years to the study of the human eye and its diseases and their correction by the use of glasses. He is a graduate of the Detroit Optical Institute, and not a fake spectacle peddler. Call and have your eyes examined and scientifically treated.

The K. P. Lodge of this place has been for some time dormant, but was rejuvenated last week and initiated five members. Large delegations from West Branch and Gaylord were present to lend their aid to the local Sir Knights. The exercises wound up with a banquet at the Grayling House.

The visit to Grayling Wednesday night by seventeen members of the K. P. Lodge of this village was even a more pleasurable event than was anticipated. Gaylord was represented by 20 Knights, and the order, whose motto is friendship exemplified that virtue to five aspiring candidates. Among them were A. C. Sly, and J. B. Kiehl, of Roscommon. The visiting brethren were most hospitably entertained by the Grayling lodge.

At the close of the work a banquet of the first water was served at the Grayling House. G. L. Lusk, of West Bay City, member of the Grand Lodge, was present, and assisted in conferring the degrees.—West Br. Herald.

On Thursday of last week Dr. Insley found that one of his patients in the family of John Everett was developing a case of diphtheria, and at once notified the health officer, who with the board of health have taken every possible precaution to prevent the spread of the disease, and there has been no other case, except an older sister, who came down Sunday. The first case improved so far as the throat trouble was concerned, but was a very delicate girl with an extremely weak heart, and died on Monday night. The older girl is reported much better at this writing, Wednesday afternoon.

The re-opening of Grayling Knights of Pythias Lodge, which occurred last Wednesday evening, was a most enjoyable affair. H. L. Bonner, W. H. H. Cooper, Gus Harris, Harry Cook, Blake Sowers, F. A. Kramer, Will Qua, E. B. Bolton, Delos Kellogg, Zach Smith, H. C. McKinley, Frank Wilson, Geo. Qua, W. S. Carpenter, John Higgins, A. D. Marshall, R. Hartnell, Lewis E. Qua, Robert McDonald and Dr. J. P. Fox left on the noon train for Grayling, where they were joined by sixteen K. of P's from West Branch, and Mr. Lusk of West Bay City, a member of the Grand Lodge. A sumptuous banquet was laid for sixty odd people at the Grayling House. Work of conferring degrees on five candidates was completed and our boys report a most enjoyable occasion with high praise for the Grayling Lodge.—Otsego County News.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Crisp Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

J. A. ELLIS, D. D. S., The Dentist who has been in Lewiston, the past few months, is now located in Grayling, permanently. He has rooms in the Goupil House, formerly a hotel, corner of Cedar Street and Ogden Avenue.

EXPERIENCE—Rev. J. M. Warren, Pastor, Congregational Church; M. Stevenson, Druggist, and Evan Peterson, Hotel Proprietor, Lewiston.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS!

It is the EYE which plays the most prominent part of the human body. If your eyes trouble you after reading, or your distant vision seems to fail you, you should attend to them at once. By using

PROPERLY FITTED Glasses, the eyes are very often restored to their normal condition.

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE and a perfect knowledge of Optics, enables me to give and guarantee satisfaction.

My specialties:—Testing Defective Sight; Correct Work; and Fitting Glasses Properly. Eyes tested for Glasses free of charge. Honest Prices. Oculists' Prescriptions a Specialty.

Will be at the Grayling House for one week. Will call at your residence if you wish me to do so. All calls left with Andrew Peterson will receive prompt attention.

H. W. MANSIE, Graduate of the Detroit Optical Institute.

To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself successful.

An exchange tells of a man in London who determined to spend all he had made the first year in business in advertising, but was unable to do so, for the more he advertised the more business he did and the more money he had to spend.

Republican Caucus.

A Republican Caucus, for the nomination of township officers, and any other business that may properly come before it, will be held at the Town Hall in Grayling, on Saturday, March 21st, 1896, at 8 o'clock p. m. By order of Committee.

C. T. JEROME, Chairman.

M. A. BATES, Sec.

With taxes at the top notch, and farm produce at the lowest, it is hard to find a farmer who is willing to say he will vote the Democratic ticket next fall.—Atlanta Tribune.

Notice of Teachers Examination.

A regular Teachers Examination will be held at the Court House, Thursday and Friday, March 26th and 27th. Candidates for admission to the freshman class of the agricultural college may take their examination here, at the same time.

FLORA M. MARVIN, Commissioner of Schools.

For Sale.

I offer for sale my farm, 4 miles east of Grayling, containing 160 acres, 40 acres under cultivation. Frame house of four rooms, frame barn, and other outbuildings. Good well. Sixty acres fenced with galvanized wire.

CHAS. FRANTZ, fbl3-3mo Grayling, Mich.

Wood for Sale.

Until further notice I will sell: Dead Jack Pine 75 cts. Oak Pine, cut green, \$1.00 Dry Beech and Maple \$1.25 fbl3-1 PHILLIP MOSHER.

Farm For Sale.

I have 40 acres of land near Worth, Arenac county, on which there is a good frame house. Land corners at a cross road, one quarter of a mile from road, and I will sell it on favorable conditions. Address Frank Goupil, Lock Box 38, Grand Marais, Alger Co., Mich.

Farm for Sale.

I have 80 acres of fine farming land 1 1/2 miles from Frederic, for sale very cheap. 18 acres cleared; log house and good well of water. For further particulars enquire of

A. E. NEWMAN, Jan23m3 Grayling, Mich.

Public Notice.

Owing to an outbreak of Diphtheria all parents or guardians of children are hereby ordered to keep their children at home, and off the streets, and away from any public gathering, until released by the order of the Board of Health.

All officers of the law are hereby empowered to see that the above order is enforced.

By order of Board of Health

GEO. COMER, President.

WM. G. MARSH, Clerk.

R. MCNEELY, J. P.

WM. WOODBURN, J. P.

T. E. WOLFE, M. D., Health Officer.

MACKINTOSHES!!

Every Season brings something New, and we are not behind in showing the



Newest Styles in

LADIES' & GENTS' Mackintoshes

AND AT

Prices you cannot

Duplicate.

Got a Duck-

brand Mackintosh.

Rain has no terrors for the man who wears one, either for business or pleasure.

Latest styles Cape and Box Coats for men.

There's nothing better.

We warrant every Garment we Sell.

JOE ROSENTHAL.

THE ONLY

One Price Clothing & Dry Goods House.

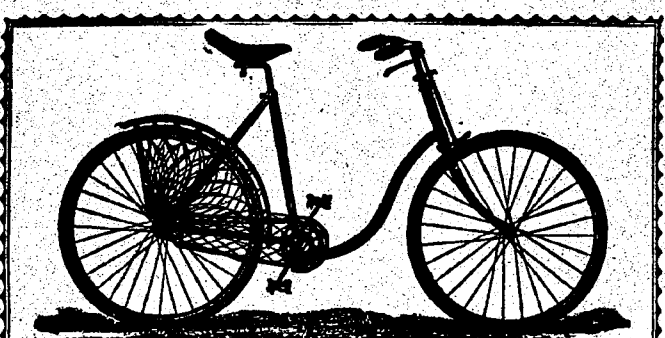


Oh, what a Duck-

brand Mackintosh will do for a Lady in wet weather!

Well, what? Keep her dry. What more do you want?

Ask to see them.



THE VICTORIA BICYCLE

IS THE IDEAL WHEEL FOR LADIES' USE.

The titling saddle is found only on the Victoria, and makes mounting as easy for women as for men.

Do not be satisfied with anything but the best—a Victoria.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO., MAKERS OF VICTOR BICYCLES AND ATHLETIC GOODS, Boston, New York, Detroit, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore.

PREVENT DIPHTHERIA

By taking Dr. Worden's Protection, THE GREAT DIPHTHERIA PREVENTIVE.

Headquarters for SULPHUR, CAMPHOR, ASSA-FETIDA, CHLORIDE

OF LIME, CARBOLIC ACID, Platt's CHLORIDES

Copperas, Labarraque's Solution, &c.

LUCIEN FOURNIER, THE DRUGGIST.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL F. & P. M. R. R.

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

IN EFFECT NOV. 24, 1895.

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:25 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sun. day, arrives at Mackinaw, 7:40 P. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 6:30 A. M.

1:35 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

1:30 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City 5:15 P. M. Detroit 5:30 P. M. Chicago Express, arrives at Bay City 4:30 P. M. Chicago Express, arrives at Bay City 4:30 P. M.

1:30 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 5:30 A. M. Detroit, 11:15 A. M. Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PAS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS.

CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE, WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS, ONE YEAR, FOR \$1.00.

Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presidential campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want

THE WEEKLY PRESS. Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE. Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.



Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, PATENTS, COINVENTIONS.

For information and free advice, write to C. A. SNOW & CO., 311 Broadway, New York.

Scientific American

Patents

Observe and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.

Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and can secure patents in less than two weeks.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patent is to be secured, the best time to apply, and the date of its filing.

A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address: C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by the third day of January, A. D. 1895, made by George H. Bennett, and Mary L. Bennett, his wife, of Crawford County, Michigan, to the American Savings and Loan Association, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1895, in book D of mortgages, on pages 410, 411, 412, and 413, and wherefore there is claimed to be due on said mortgage and the note accompanying the same, at the date of this notice, the sum of three hundred and twenty-two dollars, and seventy-four cents, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent per annum, which amount includes the sum of four dollars and fifty cents paid for insurance by the mortgagor, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been taken to recover the same or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, a now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made, and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, (that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford is held) the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All those tracts or parcels of land and buildings thereon, situated in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described in said mortgage, to wit: Lots three (3) and four (4) of Block twenty-two (22) of the village of Grayling, and all the right and interest therein, for taxes and insurance to protect its interest in said premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All those tracts or parcels of land and buildings thereon, situated in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described in said mortgage, to wit: Lots three (3) and four (4) of Block twenty-two (22) of the village of Grayling, and all the right and interest therein, for taxes and insurance to protect its interest in said premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All those tracts or parcels of land and buildings thereon, situated in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described in said mortgage, to wit: Lots three (3) and four (4) of Block twenty-two (22) of the village of Grayling, and all the right and interest therein, for taxes and insurance to protect its interest in said premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All those tracts or parcels of land and buildings thereon, situated in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described in said mortgage, to wit: Lots three (3) and four (4) of Block twenty-two (22) of the village of Grayling, and all the right and interest therein, for taxes and insurance to protect its interest in said premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All those tracts or parcels of land and buildings thereon, situated in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described in said mortgage, to wit: Lots three (3) and four (4) of Block twenty-two (22) of the village of Grayling, and all the right and interest therein, for taxes and insurance to protect its interest in said premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All those tracts or parcels of land and buildings thereon, situated in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described in said mortgage, to wit: Lots three (3) and four (4) of Block twenty-two (22) of the village of Grayling, and all the right and interest therein, for taxes and insurance to protect its interest in said premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All those tracts or parcels of land and buildings thereon, situated in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described in said mortgage, to wit: Lots three (3) and four (4) of Block twenty-two (22) of the village of Grayling, and all the right and interest therein, for taxes and insurance to protect its interest in said premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All those tracts or parcels of land and buildings thereon, situated in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described in said mortgage, to wit: Lots three (3) and four (4) of Block twenty-two (22) of the village of Grayling, and all the right and interest therein, for taxes and insurance to protect its interest in said premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All those tracts or parcels of land and buildings thereon, situated in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described in said mortgage, to wit: Lots three (3) and four (4) of Block twenty-two (22) of the village of Grayling, and all the right and interest therein, for taxes and insurance to protect its interest in said premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All those tracts or parcels of land and buildings thereon, situated in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described in said mortgage, to wit: Lots three (3) and four (4) of Block twenty-two (22) of the village of Grayling, and all the right and interest therein, for taxes and insurance to protect its interest in said premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All those tracts or parcels of land and buildings thereon, situated in

WED IN THE WOODS.

FESTIVE SEASONS FOR DWELLERS IN LUMBER CAMPS.

Cupid Finds His Devotees Wherever the Sexes Commingle—Weddings in Which All Take Part—Bygone Days of "North American" Flour Power.

Married Amid Pines.
The formerly vast and seemingly inexhaustible forests of the United States are threatened with utter and swift destruction. Such is the warning of the Government Forestry Bureau and figures are furnished to substantiate this grave opinion. The total forest area in the United States is estimated at 495,000,000 acres, of which 20 per cent. of the total area, Alaska and Indian reservations are not included in these figures.

The present annual requirements for consumption of forest products in the United States are approximately over 24,000,000,000 cubic feet, made up of the following items: Lumber, 10,000,000,000 cubic feet; railroad construction, 800,000,000 cubic feet; charcoal, 250,000,000 cubic feet; fences, 500,000,000 cubic feet; fuel, 15,000,000,000 cubic feet; and mining timber, 150,000,000 cubic feet. If the reader will stop to consider that these



appalling figures are given in "cubic" and not in "square" feet, the amount becomes almost incredible.

At the present rate of cutting the remainder of the forest land in the United States cannot long meet the enormous demands on its resources. Of the two most important timbers for building purposes the merchantable white pine of the northwest of New England is practically gone, very little remaining. Of the merchantable long leaf pine of the South only about 1,500,000,000 cubic feet remain. The valuable ash will probably be the first to be exhausted. Walnut trees are also going fast. Forest fires are estimated to destroy values of about \$15,000,000 annually, and during the year of 1894 that amount appears to have been lost in Minnesota and Wisconsin alone.

The Forestry Association.

A national organization, known as the American Forestry Association, composed of delegates from all the States, meets annually to discuss the measures needed for the protection of the native forests. There are forest commissioners appointed in several States, but political machinations prevent much efficient work from being done. A bill to provide a systematic forest administration for Colorado, New Mexico, California, Arizona, Wyoming, Oregon and Washington was passed in both Houses of Congress last year, but failed to become a law.

The individual States have striven with more or less success to encourage tree planting by adopting a certain day



In the year as arbor day, for the voluntary planting of trees by the people. There is no enterprise which should receive more encouragement from every resident and true lover of the country than this. The children of the public schools have lately been encouraged in the active participation of tree planting and it may be said that young America has embraced the opportunity with all its wonted zeal. The second Wednesday in April is set aside in most States as arbor day, and it would be a direct blessing to the country if every teacher and school officer would impress its importance on the children in their charge.

Work in the Lumber Camps.

Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota still produce enormous quantities of timber, and are as yet the most favorable places to see the old-fashioned and up-to-date lumber camps. Before the approach of winter the sawmill owner projects his campaign for the logging season, planning it with all the care of a military campaign, and frequently with more forethought and ability. He selects his places of operation in the woods, locates his camps, builds his shanties and makes his logging roads. These are best done before the snow comes. A logging camp is located with reference to the nearest access to the timber intended to be operated upon. Though the work of hauling never begins till winter has fairly set in and there is snow enough to make good roads the thrifty logger is actually at work considerably before. He is chopping down trees, saving them into logs of proper length and "skidding" them by the use of teams, skidding is hauling them together into large piles and placing them on skids convenient for loading them on the sleds. A good team will haul from 1,000 to 2,000 feet from the woods to

the stream. As 1,000 feet of logs will weigh more than two tons, an estimate may be made of the immense loads thus hauled. After a successful winter's work the river bank is piled full for miles along the stream with the log harvest, until some time during the month of March, when the season generally comes to an end.

In the States mentioned more than 75 per cent. of the employment for this winter work are Scandinavians, the Swedes possibly leading in number. They are a well-paid set of men and ask up to \$100 a month, though they sometimes make more pretty freely in towns adjacent to the lumber camps, they are conscientious enough to pay for any damage done. If the camps are located too far from the logging camp, the men spend their leisure time the best way they know how. They smoke, wash and shave and mend their dilapidated garments. They read every available printed matter to be found lying about the shanties and hall with delight a newspaper, be it ever so old. These intervals of rest are offset by days of hard labor. They work like demons to accomplish a certain task. In the spring there is a certain task. In the spring there is a certain task. In the spring there is a certain task.



logs to prevent them from being locked in a jam. When such a thing happens the logs are piled up into a monster barricade across the entire width of the river.

Work and Recreation.

While the life of the lumbermen in the forests of the Northern States is far from enviable, it is by no means devoid of pleasant incidents. It is, perhaps, because they are few and far between that they are all the more keenly enjoyed by these rugged sons of nature, who really form a distinct type from the ordinary farming population. Like the cowboy on the plains, they are gradually being pushed to extinction, and with them will disappear the magnificent forests that just now are being devastated by the all-absorbing greed of unscrupulous sawmill owners. These people often are found occupying quite large settlements in the deep woods. Here the customs of their native land still prevail, with very slight modifications. Social and religious affairs partake in a large measure of a distinct foreign flavor. An American here would not require any great stretch of imagination to fancy himself in some remote



corner of northern Europe instead of being in his native country.

Recently there was a wedding in one of these settlements, which was an extremely picturesque and interesting event to the newspaper man who happened to be present. He was invited to participate in the festivities, and readily accepted the invitation, little dreaming what a complicated affair it was to be.

Banns had been proclaimed for several consecutive Sundays in the modest little church that Ole Knutson and Britta Bengtsson were to be joined in wedlock. There was as much stir in this little community on this account as was occasioned by the Marlborough-Vanderbilt affair in New York. All the men, women and children for miles around considered themselves, according to the old country custom, as invited to the festivities.

Wedding Festivities.

Now, a Swedish or Norwegian wedding is a thing that is never settled in one or two days. It generally takes that many weeks for its preparation, and the same number for its celebration. Each guest usually contributes his share, no matter how humble, and everything is accepted with the warmest of thanks, not with surprise, but as a matter of course. Among the quaint customs observed on this occasion was noted one very curious. A number of the nearest of the bride's and bridegroom's relatives went into the wood at midnight and formed a circle at a place where three roads meet. They then asked a number of questions addressed to some unseen being or spirit. What the questions being or spirit. What the questions being or spirit. What the questions being or spirit.

gate at the home of the bride. In these regions there is no particular display of sumptuary. The girls are neatly dressed in their best gowns and neckerchiefs. The bride was attired in the customary wedding dress, very handsome, though by no means extravagant—expensive, dress. No orange blossoms were seen. Instead of these the bride wore a little crown of myrtle. The bridegroom was a sturdy young fellow, foreman of a sawmill. He was rigged out in top boots and sack coat. The bride and groom were driven to church in an ordinary open-top, and the rest of the family followed in similar conveyances. It was a singularly picturesque sight to see this strange wedding procession wind its way through the deep snow to the little church. On the return trip there was music galore, furnished by an accordion and a cornet that had been brought together. Refreshments were served in superabundance, and dancing was kept up all night. These festivities are continued as long as the custom prescribes, generally at least three days. After this the hard rough labor of the men is unshakingly resumed with a grateful thought that even in their life there is an occasional gleam of sunshine.

Treasure Transportation in China.

We have heard much, especially of late, of the diverting of public treasure to private gain by Chinese officials

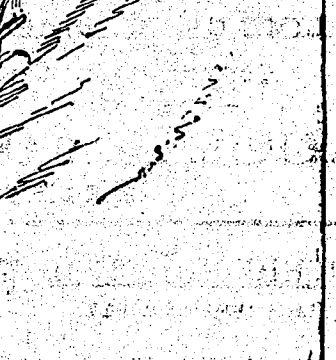


and that they are gradually being pushed to extinction, and with them will disappear the magnificent forests that just now are being devastated by the all-absorbing greed of unscrupulous sawmill owners. These people often are found occupying quite large settlements in the deep woods. Here the customs of their native land still prevail, with very slight modifications. Social and religious affairs partake in a large measure of a distinct foreign flavor. An American here would not require any great stretch of imagination to fancy himself in some remote

corner of northern Europe instead of being in his native country. Recently there was a wedding in one of these settlements, which was an extremely picturesque and interesting event to the newspaper man who happened to be present. He was invited to participate in the festivities, and readily accepted the invitation, little dreaming what a complicated affair it was to be.

Work and Recreation.

While the life of the lumbermen in the forests of the Northern States is far from enviable, it is by no means devoid of pleasant incidents. It is, perhaps, because they are few and far between that they are all the more keenly enjoyed by these rugged sons of nature, who really form a distinct type from the ordinary farming population. Like the cowboy on the plains, they are gradually being pushed to extinction, and with them will disappear the magnificent forests that just now are being devastated by the all-absorbing greed of unscrupulous sawmill owners. These people often are found occupying quite large settlements in the deep woods. Here the customs of their native land still prevail, with very slight modifications. Social and religious affairs partake in a large measure of a distinct foreign flavor. An American here would not require any great stretch of imagination to fancy himself in some remote



corner of northern Europe instead of being in his native country.

Recently there was a wedding in one of these settlements, which was an extremely picturesque and interesting event to the newspaper man who happened to be present. He was invited to participate in the festivities, and readily accepted the invitation, little dreaming what a complicated affair it was to be.

Banns had been proclaimed for several consecutive Sundays in the modest little church that Ole Knutson and Britta Bengtsson were to be joined in wedlock. There was as much stir in this little community on this account as was occasioned by the Marlborough-Vanderbilt affair in New York. All the men, women and children for miles around considered themselves, according to the old country custom, as invited to the festivities.

Wedding Festivities.

Now, a Swedish or Norwegian wedding is a thing that is never settled in one or two days. It generally takes that many weeks for its preparation, and the same number for its celebration. Each guest usually contributes his share, no matter how humble, and everything is accepted with the warmest of thanks, not with surprise, but as a matter of course. Among the quaint customs observed on this occasion was noted one very curious. A number of the nearest of the bride's and bridegroom's relatives went into the wood at midnight and formed a circle at a place where three roads meet. They then asked a number of questions addressed to some unseen being or spirit. What the questions being or spirit. What the questions being or spirit. What the questions being or spirit.

PEAK BELL RINGERS.

They Enter-ained the Public Many Times—A Story of the Ringers.

Not many people are aware that in the house at 354 South First street is living a bright, entertaining old man; who for forty years was popularly and fame among music-loving people in the United States and Canada as the head of the Peak family of Swiss bell-ringers, says the Brooklyn Eagle. His eighty-eight years weigh lightly upon his shoulders, for in general health and activity he is the peer of many a man nearly two-score years his junior, and his touch on the keys of the piano and organ is delightfully graceful and true.

Indeed, it may be said that William M. Peak is thoroughly enjoying his ripe old age in that happy musical atmosphere which always envelops him, and which is the result of his life's work. He has all the old and the new, the past and the present, with the spirit of melody.

"I must tell you," resumed Mr. Peak, "how I came to organize my family into a troupe of Swiss bell-ringers. It was in the early fifties, and all my children were able to perform well on the organ and other musical instruments. While my wife had gained fame everywhere with her soprano voice. You see we were a thoroughly musical family, some of my children having appeared in public when they were only 3 or 4 years old. Well, Barium had just brought out some bell-ringers from Switzerland, and I saw and heard them at his American museum in New York. Even that moment I was enthusiastic over Swiss bell-ringing, and importing my own bells from Switzerland. I organized the family troupe, which gained almost instantaneous popularity and distinction.

"We had other musical features, of course, but the bells were our chief features. Sometimes we had fifteen or seventeen persons in the troupe. My family consisted of seven—namely, my wife, myself, and my five children, William, Edward, Julia, Fanny, and Lizette. My wife and Lizette are dead. William is in the West in company with his brother Edward. Julia is in Boston and Fanny is in Milwaukee. All my living children are still professional and musical musicians. My own work is done except that I still play a little for my own entertainment, and once in a while for old friends. We often played in Brooklyn twenty years ago and more, both at this end of the town and down by the city hall, and at the Athenaeum on Atlantic avenue. One of the places we played in here is now the Novelty Theater, but in the old days it was a public hall, known first as the Odeon and afterward as the Apollo rooms. When I came here over ten years ago I became greatly attached to the Rev. Dr. Almon Gunnison, then the pastor of All Souls' Universalist Church, and I am a member of that church to-day. I am glad to let my friends know that I am not broken down or feeble."

WRITING ON THE SKY.

Signaling Device Which Promises to Be of Great Utility.

The virtues of an electric monogram signal have already been referred to in these columns. The device is a sort of typewriter delivering its message, letter by letter, in midair, or at any distant point, in gigantic characters of light. The observers may be miles away and yet read the message with ease. The keyboard is manipulated exactly as in an ordinary typewriter and its function is to switch in or direct the current through a series of distributing wires, which are carried in a cable to the monogram or display frame. According to a predetermined scheme the keys exercise a selective function, and each one switches in the leading wires only, which connect with the members of the monogram constituting the letter of the alphabet which that particular key represents.

By reference to the monogram one may easily trace any letter of the alphabet in form so nearly conventional as to be readily understood. Thus, if an observer on the A button is pressed on the keyboard of all the members of the monogram entering into that letter shine out simultaneously, while all other lamps upon the display frame remain dead. And so on for every letter. The observer has only to follow the letters as they flash out one after another to spell out the words of the message. It will be seen that this is a sort of a visual telegraph, and that it may be made to talk in almost any language spoken by man. It is also conceivable for cipher writing according to any prearranged code. The monogram frame is five feet high by three and one-half feet wide and is equipped with 40-candle power lamps. Signals flashed from this frame are visible to the naked eye for distances of from one to three miles, depending on the weather. With a glass the signals may be easily read up to ten miles. Some frames are made much larger and can be seen further—Electrical Review.

YOU MUST SAY "FIERCE."

Latest Slang, and It Applies to Everything and Everybody.

It is now about time for the outlying region of the English language, known as slang, to recognize a newcomer within its vagrant boundaries. The recruit in the glories and expressive ranks of slang is the word "fierce." The word in its extended field of usefulness is young, but it has gained a firm hold in New York and Brooklyn.

In order to be up to the times, we must no longer talk of a heavy rain, but of a fierce rain. A blizzard is a fierce snowstorm. A keen wind is a fierce one, and so on in a host of others. When a man has a pronounced attack of drunkenness, it is a "fierce jag." A wino of poker has played a "fierce game." A desperate misfortune is "fierce." A great stroke of good luck is "fierce." The enforcement of the excise law is "fierce." It is fierce to be married, twins in the family are fierce, and it is fierce to die, whether naturally or by accident.

A President's proclamation or message is "fierce." Anything that is extravagant is "fierce." Anything that is exceedingly mild is "fierce." An extraordinary crop of cotton or of corn is "fierce," and so (such) is the elasticity of the word. It is an extra poor one. To have a toothache is "fierce," and to receive an unexpected legacy is "fierce." Hard times are "fierce." So are prosperous times. We must no longer say of a misfortune or of an unexpected announcement: "It broke me all up," but "It was fierce."

That the ferocity of all human

events, grave or gay, lively or severe, should at least be recognized, is a tribute to the growing, or should we say fierce, intelligence of the English-speaking portion of the fierce population of this fierce world.

A Vegetable Salamander.

The Gardener's Chronicle gives some interesting details concerning a "tree of Colombia, which truly merits the name vegetable salamander. This tree, the rhopala odorata, of the order proteaceae, presents a remarkable power of resistance to fire. In the district of Rollins, it is customary every year, during the dry season, to set fire to the plains in order to destroy all the dry weeds that, during rains, might interfere with the growth of the young and tender vegetation. This periodical conflagration naturally produced the most disastrous effects upon the trees, which gradually disappear without being replaced, since it is difficult for an old tree to resist, and still more so for a young shoot of one or two years. A single tree forms an exception, and that is the one above mentioned, the rhopala. Small, distorted, and having a wild and grotesque appearance, this tree not only does not suffer from the fire, but derives profit therefrom. It gradually establishes itself in localities abandoned by other trees and installs itself therein. We have here a very tropical case of a survival of the fittest. It alone capable of resisting fire, witnesses the disappearance of its rivals, and is seen to gradually encroach upon an always more extended domain. Its resistance to fire is due to its bark. The external portion of the latter, more than half an inch thick and formed of dead cells and fibers, acts like a protecting jacket with respect to the more central and living parts, and it is this that assures its triumph in its struggle for existence against fire.

Too Many Horse Hides.

The hide of the horse has always been valuable for making ladies' shoes and for the belt lacing. It is much finer than the hide of a beef, and when split makes a very fine and soft leather. A few years ago the market could not get enough of them. That was in the days when a horse was a horse, and worth something, before the electric motor drove him from the street car service. As high as \$5 was paid for a good hide, and it was a very poor one that would not bring \$2.50. But as the horse got cheaper and the advocate of horse flesh as food was re-enforced by the butcher who could palm it off for beef, things slowly began to change. Prices went down steadily, until now it takes a No. 1 hide to bring \$1.50, while fair ones go for 50 cents, and the poorer ones are thrown away. The consumption of horse flesh in Europe, particularly in Paris, seems to have increased wonderfully, judging from the heavy importation of hides to this country, while in this country it is said there is not a large city where the horse is not slaughtered for the market and sold either openly or secretly. The meat-canning establishments are also credited with utilizing a great many broken-down animals. Thus, while the beef hide market has its fluctuations and days of glut and scarcity, the horse hide market is completely stagnated, and there does not seem to be any possible hope for a revival of it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Court Smiled.

Some years ago, in a suit which turned on the state of mind of a lady who had been a member of a sisterhood, the late chief justice, then Mr. Coleridge, was cross-examining a witness, who gave evidence as to the plaintiff's behavior while an inmate of the sisterhood. Among other things it had been deposed that plaintiff had been guilty of a breach of discipline in eating a certain plate of strawberries. Mr. Coleridge: "Eating strawberries, really?" Witness: "Yes, sir; she was eating strawberries." Mr. Coleridge: "How shocking!" Witness: "It was forbidden, sir." Mr. Coleridge: "And did you, madam, really consider there was any harm in that?" Witness: "No, sir, not in itself, any more than there is in eating an apple, but you know, sir, the mischief that came from that." The court smiled, and Mr. Coleridge seemed to lose the thread of his ideas for the moment—Household Words.

Possibilities of the Ray.

It has long been known that sunlight is a potent destroyer of noxious germs, and the general belief is that it is the actinic rays that chiefly have such action. Now, if the X rays are merely the invisible ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, they are probably the most actinic of all. Indeed, that is indicated by their effect upon photographic plates. That they may prove to be powerful germicide agents, and it may be useful only to pass them through a human body to destroy all the noxious bacteria in the most remote and inaccessible tissues. Of course, that is mere speculation. But in these days it is rash to say anything is impossible.—New York Tribune.

Practical to the Last.

An old man and his wife were last summer sailing on a steamer between Blackpool and the Isle of Man. As the sea was rather rough and the old woman unaccustomed to sailing, she said to her husband:

"O, John, this ship is going down!"

"Well, never mind," said her husband, "it isn't ours!"—Dayton (Ohio) Religious Telescope.

Notable Family of Hais Old Folks.

The ages of five brothers and sisters living in Accomac County, Virginia, and all vigorous in body and mind, aggregate 393 years, as follows: Captain Thos. Johnson, 87; Mrs. Sallie Barnes, 85; Mrs. Betsy Shreve, 79; Mrs. Mary Hurd, 75; Captain Isiah Johnson, 67.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Trolley Does Not Kill All.

The street railways of Massachusetts, nearly all of which are operated by electricity, carried 260,000,000 passengers last year, of whom 1,507 were injured, twenty-five fatally.

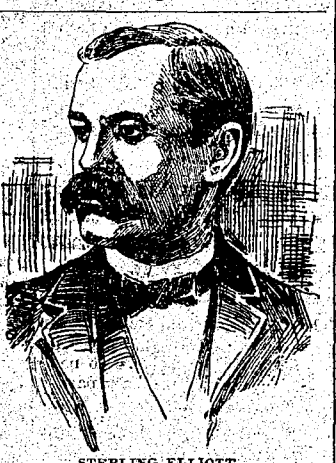
How soon a woman who marries a man who is known as "one of the boys," ceases to be one of the girls!

A woman who never marries misses the greatest opportunity of her life to be a martyr.

STERLING ELLIOTT'S CAREER.

President League of American Wheelmen in Mechanical Genius.

If love of the healthy sport of cycling, thorough knowledge of the mechanical development of the wheel were qualities and quantities desired by the League of American Wheelmen in their president, then they could hardly have chosen a better representative to their highest office than Sterling Elliott, whose association with bicycle affairs dates back twenty years. Mr. Elliott was born in Michigan in 1852, and so is 42 years old. His father was a miller. His friends say that is the reason why he takes to the grind of life so easily. As a boy he was always tinkering with water wheels and contrivances about the mill. At 19, he learned the trade of carriage building. He was once associated with Thomas B. Jeffrey in the manufacture of one of his inventions—a stitching machine for leather, cartage dashboards. Then he invented the only successful machine in use for tying a square knot in a thread. It is a pamphlet stitcher and is used in book binderies. One of his inventions, which are various and numerous, is the electric chronograph for timing races to the sixteenth part of a second. He has seventeen patents on the pneumatic trotting sulky. He has more than forty patents on smaller devices. For ten years he has been a member of the League of American Wheelmen and for six years one of the Massachusetts board of officers. In 1894 he was president of the national highways committee, which sought good roads for wheelmen. He has been a member of the national assembly since 1890. In 1894 he was made chief consultant of the League of American



STERLING ELLIOTT.

Wheelmen in Massachusetts, when he received the unanimous vote of the division, and was re-elected in the same manner to serve during the present year.

FAMOUS ANTARCTIC EXPLORER.

Young Norwegian Who First Set Foot on Land Surrounding South Pole.

C. Egeberg Borchgrevink is the name of the sturdy young Norwegian who was the first man known to have set foot on the great continent that surrounds the south pole. He is now on a visit to America, but will next September start out as leader of an expedition whose purpose is to fully exploit the antarctic continent and, if fortune favors him, become the discoverer of the south magnetic pole. No land upon the face of the globe is so mysterious as the south continent, and the results of this expedition will be awaited in deep interest by the world of science. His former effort was not completely successful. This time Mr. Borchgrevink will travel inland 1,100 miles on snowshoes and sledges, with three Norwegian companions. He says it will take more than two years to do it. He has already raised money in England, which country claims the continent, to back him. Eleven scientists will accompany the expedition and Dr. Naansen's arctic steamer, Jason, has already been chartered for the project. By Nov. 1 the party will have arrived at Adare. Borchgrevink says he is certain the land surrounding the pole is a great continent and not a mere island. He is traditionally, as well as physically, attired for his great task, his father being a Norseman and his mother English. He is 32 years old, hardy, strong-willed, modest and ambitious. He speaks of



CARSTEN EGBERG BORCHGREVINK.

his coming journey lightly as if it were a summer tour through Northern Europe.

The "Glass of Water War."

The "Glass of Water War" is a fanciful name given to the famous war of the Spanish succession, which began in 1702 and lasted until 1713. The story of the glass of water being carried by Mrs. Masheen and jostled out of her hand by the Marquis de Borey, during a ball at the French Court is probably apocryphal. Even if true, however, it had nothing to do with the war, which was waged by England and her allies to prevent the political consolidation of France and Spain.

Tennessee's Oil Fields.

Over \$500,000 has already been invested in the new and wonderfully rich oil fields in Northern Tennessee. The Standard Oil Company has secured options on thousands of acres, and the inhabitants are in a state of mild excitement over the great enhancement in the value of their land.

Preparing for the Crowds.

Both St. Louis and Chicago hotel-keepers are preparing for the conventions with soldier-like promptness. It was as though the order were given: "Prepare to charge!"—Philadelphia Times.



The Cream of Currents.

"Do yer study grammar?" "Now, I done got t'rough grammar."—Judge.

"Hiland—The temperature got down to zero last night. Halker—That's nothing."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Traveler—May I take this seat? Malden (from Boston, Kelly)—Where do you wish to take it, sir?—Christian Advocate.

Muggins—Do you thing the north pole will ever be found? Buggins—I didn't know it was lost. Philadelphia Record.

Willie—I knew you were coming to night. Castleton—Why, Willie? Willie—Sister has been asleep all the afternoon. Truth.

Passenger—Is that Chicago we are coming to? Conductor—Certainly. Can't you make out the snow-capped buildings?—Life.

"Have another cigar, uncle." "No, thank you, my dear." "There are plenty of them." "Yes; but there's only one of me."—Harper's Bazar.

Old Gent—Don't you know me, Willie? I am your father's uncle. Willie—Are you the man pa goes to when he is short of money?—Fanny Cuts.

He-I see your friend Mrs. Overton has written a society novel. She—Oh, dear—and I always thought she was such a nice-minded woman!—Punch.

Miss Smashum—I don't care for men, in fact, I've already said "no" to seven of them. Miss Comely—Indeed! what were they selling?—Adams Freeman.

"Paw, why do they call the custom house taxes a duty?" "Er—I guess it is because everybody takes such delight in dodging it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"These problems in arithmetic are harrowing, I vow." Last leap year she worked it. And she's twenty-seven now."—Stranger Star.

Wanderer (from Nebraska)—What? That the Chicago river? Chicago Man Yes. Stranger—Great snakes! Why don't you plow it up?—Chicago Tribune.

I envy Bings whenever he sings. So much does he deserve. 'Tis not his voice makes me rejoice—I envy him, his nerve. Judge.

Dinguss—By the way, Shadbolt, talking of those X rays—Shadbolt (sneering off)—No use, Dinguss; you'll make no X rays from me this time. Chicago Tribune.

"Mary, I'll follow you to the utmost ends of the earth." "No, you won't," said she calmly. "Why not, Mary?" "Because I'm not going there," she replied. Boston Globe.

"What are you crying for, child?" "Lolo hurt me." "How, pray?" "I was going to hit him with my fist, when he ducked his head and my fist hit the wall."—Etoile Belge.

Disappointed Guest—I thought you said there was an extensive view from your hotel? Disappointing Landlord—Well, you can see the moon, can't you?—Somerville Journal.

"Marie, your father must like me; he lent me \$20." "No, Charlie, he told me he expected it would cost him something to keep you from coming here so often."—Chicago Record.

She—You know you would be just as happy if you didn't kiss me. He—But do you suppose I am selfish enough to think only of myself?—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Watts—That is a pretty good story you tell, but it won't work. Weary Watkins—Course it won't. D'you 'spose I'd be travelin' around with it if it did? Indianapolis Journal.

"Mamma, honest it wasn't me et up all that cake—it was Bobby." "Well, Dick, bring me the cathodal kodak and I'll see at once which one of you is guilty."—Chicago Record.

First Reporter—I tried to interview a milk man yesterday. Second Reporter—What did he talk about? First Reporter—Nothing. He refused to be pumped. Philadelphia Record.

"I acknowledge I lose my temper when you make things too hot for me," said the red-haired man to his wife, "but that only shows I am made of good material."—Chicago Tribune.

There was a man in our town. He wasn't wise a bit. His business kept a-going down—An advertiser? Nix. Boston Courier.

Mrs. Cawker—it is said that the Falls at Niagara are wearing away rapidly. Mr. Cawker—I don't wonder at that. A great many people take a hack at Niagara Falls. Harper's Bazar.

"May I take this seat, madam?" said the traveling man to a lady in the railroad car. "No, sir," said the female, wistfully; "I have been keeping it for a gentleman."—Yonkers Statesman.

Miss Newwoman—I will have to go to the city to-morrow and make some purchases. Miss Strongmind—Can't you get what you want here? Miss Newwoman—No, there isn't a gent's furnishing store in town. Life.

"I would be mighty willin' to work," Mr. Dismal Dawson explained, "if I was only able to work nite-bodded enough," said the sharp-tongued lady. "What is there to prevent you working?" "Me pride."—Indianapolis Journal.

Brown—You look as if you had the blues? Robbison—So I have. I've lost my beautiful new silk umbrella. "Where did you leave it?" "I didn't leave it anywhere. The owner met me and took it away from me."—Boston Transcript.

Doctor (to brother physician)—Yes, sir, the sovereign remedy for all this is fresh air and plenty of it. People don

AN INVITATION.
It Gives Us Pleasure to Publish the following Announcement.

All women suffering from any form of illness peculiar to their sex are requested to communicate promptly with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only.

A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America.

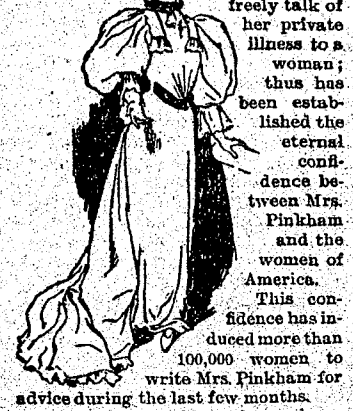
This confidence has induced more than 100,000 women to write Mrs. Pinkham for advice during the last few months.

Think: what a volume of experience she has to draw from! No physician living ever treated so many cases of female ills, and from this vast experience surely it is more than possible she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case.

She is glad to have you write or call upon her. You will find her a woman full of sympathy, with a great desire to assist those who are sick. If her medicine is not what you need, she will frankly tell you so, and there are nine chances out of ten that she will tell you exactly what to do for relief. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands.

Surely, any ailing woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and never in the history of Mrs. Pinkham's wonderful Compound has the demand for it been so great as it is today.



THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both of them humors). He is now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the humors are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR W. L. DOUGLAS \$3. SHOE BEAT THE WORLD.

If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for \$3.

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS. CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more \$3 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$31, \$32, \$33, \$34, \$35, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$39, \$40, \$41, \$42, \$43, \$44, \$45, \$46, \$47, \$48, \$49, \$50, \$51, \$52, \$53, \$54, \$55, \$56, \$57, \$58, \$59, \$60, \$61, \$62, \$63, \$64, \$65, \$66, \$67, \$68, \$69, \$70, \$71, \$72, \$73, \$74, \$75, \$76, \$77, \$78, \$79, \$80, \$81, \$82, \$83, \$84, \$85, \$86, \$87, \$88, \$89, \$90, \$91, \$92, \$93, \$94, \$95, \$96, \$97, \$98, \$99, \$100, \$101, \$102, \$103, \$104, \$105, \$106, \$107, \$108, \$109, \$110, \$111, \$112, \$113, \$114, \$115, \$116, \$117, \$118, \$119, \$120, \$121, \$122, \$123, \$124, \$125, \$126, \$127, \$128, \$129, \$130, \$131, \$132, \$133, \$134, \$135, \$136, \$137, \$138, \$139, \$140, \$141, \$142, \$143, \$144, \$145, \$146, \$147, \$148, \$149, \$150, \$151, \$152, \$153, \$154, \$155, \$156, \$157, \$158, \$159, \$160, \$161, \$162, \$163, \$164, \$165, \$166, \$167, \$168, \$169, \$170, \$171, \$172, \$173, \$174, \$175, \$176, \$177, \$178, \$179, \$180, \$181, \$182, \$183, \$184, \$185, \$186, \$187, \$188, \$189, \$190, \$191, \$192, \$193, \$194, \$195, \$196, \$197, \$198, \$199, \$200, \$201, \$202, \$203, \$204, \$205, \$206, \$207, \$208, \$209, \$210, \$211, \$212, \$213, \$214, \$215, \$216, \$217, \$218, \$219, \$220, \$221, \$222, \$223, \$224, \$225, \$226, \$227, \$228, \$229, \$230, \$231, \$232, \$233, \$234, \$235, \$236, \$237, \$238, \$239, \$240, \$241, \$242, \$243, \$244, \$245, \$246, \$247, \$248, \$249, \$250, \$251, \$252, \$253, \$254, \$255, \$256, \$257, \$258, \$259, \$260, \$261, \$262, \$263, \$264, \$265, \$266, \$267, \$268, \$269, \$270, \$271, \$272, \$273, \$274, \$275, \$276, \$277, \$278, \$279, \$280, \$281, \$282, \$283, \$284, \$285, \$286, \$287, \$288, \$289, \$290, \$291, \$292, \$293, \$294, \$295, \$296, \$297, \$298, \$299, \$300, \$301, \$302, \$303, \$304, \$305, \$306, \$307, \$308, \$309, \$310, \$311, \$312, \$313, \$314, \$315, \$316, \$317, \$318, \$319, \$320, \$321, \$322, \$323, \$324, \$325, \$326, \$327, \$328, \$329, \$330, \$331, \$332, \$333, \$334, \$335, \$336, \$337, \$338, \$339, \$340, \$341, \$342, \$343, \$344, \$345, \$346, \$347, \$348, \$349, \$350, \$351, \$352, \$353, \$354, \$355, \$356, \$357, \$358, \$359, \$360, \$361, \$362, \$363, \$364, \$365, \$366, \$367, \$368, \$369, \$370, \$371, \$372, \$373, \$374, \$375, \$376, \$377, \$378, \$379, \$380, \$381, \$382, \$383, \$384, \$385, \$386, \$387, \$388, \$389, \$390, \$391, \$392, \$393, \$394, \$395, \$396, \$397, \$398, \$399, \$400, \$401, \$402, \$403, \$404, \$405, \$406, \$407, \$408, \$409, \$410, \$411, \$412, \$413, \$414, \$415, \$416, \$417, \$418, \$419, \$420, \$421, \$422, \$423, \$424, \$425, \$426, \$427, \$428, \$429, \$430, \$431, \$432, \$433, \$434, \$435, \$436, \$437, \$438, \$439, \$440, \$441, \$442, \$443, \$444, \$445, \$446, \$447, \$448, \$449, \$450, \$451, \$452, \$453, \$454, \$455, \$456, \$457, \$458, \$459, \$460, \$461, \$462, \$463, \$464, \$465, \$466, \$467, \$468, \$469, \$470, \$471, \$472, \$473, \$474, \$475, \$476, \$477, \$478, \$479, \$480, \$481, \$482, \$483, \$484, \$485, \$486, \$487, \$488, \$489, \$490, \$491, \$492, \$493, \$494, \$495, \$496, \$497, \$498, \$499, \$500, \$501, \$502, \$503, \$504, \$505, \$506, \$507, \$508, \$509, \$510, \$511, \$512, \$513, \$514, \$515, \$516, \$517, \$518, \$519, \$520, \$521, \$522, \$523, \$524, \$525, \$526, \$527, \$528, \$529, \$530, \$531, \$532, \$533, \$534, \$535, \$536, \$537, \$538, \$539, \$540, \$541, \$542, \$543, \$544, \$545, \$546, \$547, \$548, \$549, \$550, \$551, \$552, \$553, \$554, \$555, \$556, \$557, \$558, \$559, \$560, \$561, \$562, \$563, \$564, \$565, \$566, \$567, \$568, \$569, \$570, \$571, \$572, \$573, \$574, \$575, \$576, \$577, \$578, \$579, \$580, \$581, \$582, \$583, \$584, \$585, \$586, \$587, \$588, \$589, \$590, \$591, \$592, \$593, \$594, \$595, \$596, \$597, \$598, \$599, \$600, \$601, \$602, \$603, \$604, \$605, \$606, \$607, \$608, \$609, \$610, \$611, \$612, \$613, \$614, \$615, \$616, \$617, \$618, \$619, \$620, \$621, \$622, \$623, \$624, \$625, \$626, \$627, \$628, \$629, \$630, \$631, \$632, \$633, \$634, \$635, \$636, \$637, \$638, \$639, \$640, \$641, \$642, \$643, \$644, \$645, \$646, \$647, \$648, \$649, \$650, \$651, \$652, \$653, \$654, \$655, \$656, \$657, \$658, \$659, \$660, \$661, \$662, \$663, \$664, \$665, \$666, \$667, \$668, \$669, \$670, \$671, \$672, \$673, \$674, \$675, \$676, \$677, \$678, \$679, \$680, \$681, \$682, \$683, \$684, \$685, \$686, \$687, \$688, \$689, \$690, \$691, \$692, \$693, \$694, \$695, \$696, \$697, \$698, \$699, \$700, \$701, \$702, \$703, \$704, \$705, \$706, \$707, \$708, \$709, \$710, \$711, \$712, \$713, \$714, \$715, \$716, \$717, \$718, \$719, \$720, \$721, \$722, \$723, \$724, \$725, \$726, \$727, \$728, \$729, \$730, \$731, \$732, \$733, \$734, \$735, \$736, \$737, \$738, \$739, \$740, \$741, \$742, \$743, \$744, \$745, \$746, \$747, \$748, \$749, \$750, \$751, \$752, \$753, \$754, \$755, \$756, \$757, \$758, \$759, \$760, \$761, \$762, \$763, \$764, \$765, \$766, \$767, \$768, \$769, \$770, \$771, \$772, \$773, \$774, \$775, \$776, \$777, \$778, \$779, \$780, \$781, \$782, \$783, \$784, \$785, \$786, \$787, \$788, \$789, \$790, \$791, \$792, \$793, \$794, \$795, \$796, \$797, \$798, \$799, \$800, \$801, \$802, \$803, \$804, \$805, \$806, \$807, \$808, \$809, \$810, \$811, \$812, \$813, \$814, \$815, \$816, \$817, \$818, \$819, \$820, \$821, \$822, \$823, \$824, \$825, \$826, \$827, \$828, \$829, \$830, \$831, \$832, \$833, \$834, \$835, \$836, \$837, \$838, \$839, \$840, \$841, \$842, \$843, \$844, \$845, \$846, \$847, \$848, \$849, \$850, \$851, \$852, \$853, \$854, \$855, \$856, \$857, \$858, \$859, \$860, \$861, \$862, \$863, \$864, \$865, \$866, \$867, \$868, \$869, \$870, \$871, \$872, \$873, \$874, \$875, \$876, \$877, \$878, \$879, \$880, \$881, \$882, \$883, \$884, \$885, \$886, \$887, \$888, \$889, \$890, \$891, \$892, \$893, \$894, \$895, \$896, \$897, \$898, \$899, \$900, \$901, \$902, \$903, \$904, \$905, \$906, \$907, \$908, \$909, \$910, \$911, \$912, \$913, \$914, \$915, \$916, \$917, \$918, \$919, \$920, \$921, \$922, \$923, \$924, \$925, \$926, \$927, \$928, \$929, \$930, \$931, \$932, \$933, \$934, \$935, \$936, \$937, \$938, \$939, \$940, \$941, \$942, \$943, \$944, \$945, \$946, \$947, \$948, \$949, \$950, \$951, \$952, \$953, \$954, \$955, \$956, \$957, \$958, \$959, \$960, \$961, \$962, \$963, \$964, \$965, \$966, \$967, \$968, \$969, \$970, \$971, \$972, \$973, \$974, \$975, \$976, \$977, \$978, \$979, \$980, \$981, \$982, \$983, \$984, \$985, \$986, \$987, \$988, \$989, \$990, \$991, \$992, \$993, \$994, \$995, \$996, \$997, \$998, \$999, \$1000.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3. SHOE BEAT THE WORLD.

If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for \$3.

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS. CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more \$3 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$31, \$32, \$33, \$34, \$35, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$39, \$40, \$41, \$42, \$43, \$44, \$45, \$46, \$47, \$48, \$49, \$50, \$51, \$52, \$53, \$54, \$55, \$56, \$57, \$58, \$59, \$60, \$61, \$62, \$63, \$64, \$65, \$66, \$67, \$68, \$69, \$70, \$71, \$72, \$73, \$74, \$75, \$76, \$77, \$78, \$79, \$80, \$81, \$82, \$83, \$84, \$85, \$86, \$87, \$88, \$89, \$90, \$91, \$92, \$93, \$94, \$95, \$96, \$97, \$98, \$99, \$100, \$101, \$102, \$103, \$104, \$105, \$106, \$107, \$108, \$109, \$110, \$111, \$112, \$113, \$114, \$115, \$116, \$117, \$118, \$119, \$120, \$121, \$122, \$123, \$124, \$125, \$126, \$127, \$128, \$129, \$130, \$131, \$132, \$133, \$134, \$135, \$136, \$137, \$138, \$139, \$140, \$141, \$142, \$143, \$144, \$145, \$146, \$147, \$148, \$149, \$150, \$151, \$152, \$153, \$154, \$155, \$156, \$157, \$158, \$159, \$160, \$161, \$162, \$163, \$164, \$165, \$166, \$167, \$168, \$169, \$170, \$171, \$172, \$173, \$174, \$175, \$176, \$177, \$178, \$179, \$180, \$181, \$182, \$183, \$184, \$185, \$186, \$187, \$188, \$189, \$190, \$191, \$192, \$193, \$194, \$195, \$196, \$197, \$198, \$199, \$200, \$201, \$202, \$203, \$204, \$205, \$206, \$207, \$208, \$209, \$210, \$211, \$212, \$213, \$214, \$215, \$216, \$217, \$218, \$219, \$220, \$221, \$222, \$223, \$224, \$225, \$226, \$227, \$228, \$229, \$230, \$231, \$232, \$233, \$234, \$235, \$236, \$237, \$238, \$239, \$240, \$241, \$242, \$243, \$244, \$245, \$246, \$247, \$248, \$249, \$250, \$251, \$252, \$253, \$254, \$255, \$256, \$257, \$258, \$259, \$260, \$261, \$262, \$263, \$264, \$265, \$266, \$267, \$268, \$269, \$270, \$271, \$272, \$273, \$274, \$275, \$276, \$277, \$278, \$279, \$280, \$281, \$282, \$283, \$284, \$285, \$286, \$287, \$288, \$289, \$290, \$291, \$292, \$293, \$294, \$295, \$296, \$297, \$298, \$299, \$300, \$301, \$302, \$303, \$304, \$305, \$306, \$307, \$308, \$309, \$310, \$311, \$312, \$313, \$314, \$315, \$316, \$317, \$318, \$319, \$320, \$321, \$322, \$323, \$324, \$325, \$326, \$327, \$328, \$329, \$330, \$331, \$332, \$333, \$334, \$335, \$336, \$337, \$338, \$339, \$340, \$341, \$342, \$343, \$344, \$345, \$346, \$347, \$348, \$349, \$350, \$351, \$352, \$353, \$354, \$355, \$356, \$357, \$358, \$359, \$360, \$361, \$362, \$363, \$364, \$365, \$366, \$367, \$368, \$369, \$370, \$371, \$372, \$373, \$374, \$375, \$376, \$377, \$378, \$379, \$380, \$381, \$382, \$383, \$384, \$385, \$386, \$387, \$388, \$389, \$390, \$391, \$392, \$393, \$394, \$395, \$396, \$397, \$398, \$399, \$400, \$401, \$402, \$403, \$404, \$405, \$406, \$407, \$408, \$409, \$410, \$411, \$412, \$413, \$414, \$415, \$416, \$417, \$418, \$419, \$420, \$421, \$422, \$423, \$424, \$425, \$426, \$427, \$428, \$429, \$430, \$431, \$432, \$433, \$434, \$435, \$436, \$437, \$438, \$439, \$440, \$441, \$442, \$443, \$444, \$445, \$446, \$447, \$448, \$449, \$450, \$451, \$452, \$453, \$454, \$455, \$456, \$457, \$458, \$459, \$460, \$461, \$462, \$463, \$464, \$465, \$466, \$467, \$468, \$469, \$470, \$471, \$472, \$473, \$474, \$475, \$476, \$477, \$478, \$479, \$480, \$481, \$482, \$483, \$484, \$485, \$486, \$487, \$488, \$489, \$490, \$491, \$492, \$493, \$494, \$495, \$496, \$497, \$498, \$499, \$500, \$501, \$502, \$503, \$504, \$505, \$506, \$507, \$508, \$509, \$510, \$511, \$512, \$513, \$514, \$515, \$516, \$517, \$518, \$519, \$520, \$521, \$522, \$523, \$524, \$525, \$526, \$527, \$528, \$529, \$530, \$531, \$532, \$533, \$534, \$535, \$536, \$537, \$538, \$539, \$540, \$541, \$542, \$543, \$544, \$545, \$546, \$547, \$548, \$549, \$550, \$551, \$552, \$553, \$554, \$555, \$556, \$557, \$558, \$559, \$560, \$561, \$562, \$563, \$564, \$565, \$566, \$567, \$568, \$569, \$570, \$571, \$572, \$573, \$574, \$575, \$576, \$577, \$578, \$579, \$580, \$581, \$582, \$583, \$584, \$585, \$586, \$587, \$588, \$589, \$590, \$591, \$592, \$593, \$594, \$595, \$596, \$597, \$598, \$599, \$600, \$601, \$602, \$603, \$604, \$605, \$606, \$607, \$608, \$609, \$610, \$611, \$612, \$613, \$614, \$615, \$616, \$617, \$618, \$619, \$620, \$621, \$622, \$623, \$624, \$625, \$626, \$627, \$628, \$629, \$630, \$631, \$632, \$633, \$634, \$635, \$636, \$637, \$638, \$639, \$640, \$641, \$642, \$643, \$644, \$645, \$646, \$647, \$648, \$649, \$650, \$651, \$652, \$653, \$654, \$655, \$656, \$657, \$658, \$659, \$660, \$661, \$662, \$663, \$664, \$665, \$666, \$667, \$668, \$669, \$670, \$671, \$672, \$673, \$674, \$675, \$676, \$677, \$678, \$679, \$680, \$681, \$682, \$683, \$684, \$685, \$686, \$687, \$688, \$689, \$690, \$691, \$692, \$693, \$694, \$695, \$696, \$697, \$698, \$699, \$700, \$701, \$702, \$703, \$704, \$705, \$706, \$707, \$708, \$709, \$710, \$711, \$712, \$713, \$714, \$715, \$716, \$717, \$718, \$719, \$720, \$721, \$722, \$723, \$724, \$725, \$726, \$727, \$728, \$729, \$730, \$731, \$732, \$733, \$734, \$735, \$736, \$737, \$738, \$739, \$740, \$741, \$742, \$743, \$744, \$745, \$746, \$747, \$748, \$749, \$750, \$751, \$752, \$753, \$754, \$755, \$756, \$757, \$758, \$759, \$760, \$761, \$762, \$763, \$764, \$765, \$766, \$767, \$768, \$769, \$770, \$771, \$772, \$773, \$774, \$775, \$776, \$777, \$778, \$779, \$780, \$781, \$782, \$783, \$784, \$785, \$786, \$787, \$788, \$789, \$790, \$791, \$792, \$793, \$794, \$795, \$796, \$797, \$798, \$799, \$800, \$801, \$802, \$803, \$804, \$805, \$806, \$807, \$808, \$809, \$810, \$811, \$812, \$813, \$814, \$815, \$816, \$817, \$818, \$819, \$820, \$821, \$822, \$823, \$824, \$825, \$826, \$827, \$828, \$829, \$830, \$831, \$832, \$833, \$834, \$835, \$836, \$837, \$838, \$839, \$840, \$841, \$842, \$843, \$844, \$845, \$846, \$847, \$848, \$849, \$850, \$851, \$852, \$853, \$854, \$855, \$856, \$857, \$858, \$859, \$860, \$861, \$862, \$863, \$864, \$865, \$866, \$867, \$868, \$869, \$870, \$871, \$872, \$873, \$874, \$875, \$876, \$877, \$878, \$879, \$880, \$881, \$882, \$883, \$884, \$885, \$886, \$887, \$888, \$889, \$890, \$891, \$892, \$893, \$894, \$895, \$896, \$897, \$898, \$899, \$900, \$901, \$902, \$903, \$904, \$905, \$906, \$907, \$908, \$909, \$910, \$911, \$912, \$913, \$914, \$915, \$916, \$917, \$918, \$919, \$920, \$921, \$922, \$923, \$924, \$925, \$926, \$927, \$928, \$929, \$930, \$931, \$932, \$933, \$934, \$935, \$936, \$937, \$938, \$939, \$940, \$941, \$942, \$943, \$944, \$945, \$946, \$947, \$948, \$949, \$950, \$951, \$952, \$953, \$954, \$955, \$956, \$957, \$958, \$959, \$960, \$961, \$962, \$963, \$964, \$965, \$966, \$967, \$968, \$969, \$970, \$971, \$972, \$973, \$974, \$975, \$976, \$977, \$978, \$979, \$980, \$981, \$982, \$983, \$984, \$985, \$986, \$987, \$988, \$989, \$990, \$991, \$992, \$993, \$994, \$995, \$996, \$997, \$998, \$999, \$1000.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3. SHOE BEAT THE WORLD.

If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for \$3.

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS. CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more \$3 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$31, \$32, \$33, \$34, \$35, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$39, \$40, \$41, \$42, \$43, \$44, \$45, \$46, \$47, \$48, \$49, \$50, \$51, \$52, \$53, \$54, \$55, \$56, \$57, \$58, \$59, \$60, \$61, \$62, \$63, \$64, \$65, \$66, \$67, \$68, \$69, \$70, \$71, \$72, \$73, \$74, \$75, \$76, \$77, \$78, \$79, \$80, \$81, \$82, \$83, \$84, \$85, \$86, \$87, \$88, \$89, \$90, \$91, \$92, \$93, \$94, \$95, \$96, \$97, \$98, \$99, \$100, \$101, \$102, \$103, \$104, \$105, \$106, \$107, \$108, \$109, \$110, \$111, \$112, \$113, \$114, \$115, \$116, \$117, \$118, \$119, \$120, \$121, \$122, \$123, \$124, \$125, \$126, \$127, \$128, \$129, \$130, \$131, \$132, \$133, \$134, \$135, \$136, \$137, \$138, \$139, \$140, \$141, \$142, \$143, \$144, \$145, \$146, \$147, \$148, \$149, \$150, \$151, \$152, \$153, \$154, \$155, \$156, \$157, \$158, \$159, \$160, \$161, \$162, \$163, \$164, \$165, \$166, \$167, \$168, \$169, \$170, \$171, \$172, \$173, \$174, \$175, \$176, \$177, \$178, \$179, \$180, \$181, \$182, \$183, \$184, \$185, \$186, \$187, \$188, \$189, \$190, \$191, \$192, \$193, \$194, \$195, \$196, \$197, \$198, \$199, \$200, \$201, \$202, \$203, \$204, \$205, \$206, \$207, \$208, \$209, \$210, \$211, \$212, \$213, \$214, \$215, \$216, \$217, \$218, \$219, \$220, \$221, \$222, \$223, \$224, \$225, \$226, \$227, \$228, \$229, \$230, \$231, \$232, \$233, \$234, \$235, \$236, \$237, \$238, \$239, \$240, \$241, \$242, \$243, \$244, \$245, \$246, \$247, \$248, \$249, \$250, \$251, \$252, \$253, \$254, \$255, \$256, \$257, \$258, \$259, \$260, \$261, \$262, \$263, \$264, \$265, \$266, \$267, \$268, \$269, \$270, \$271, \$272, \$273, \$274, \$275, \$276, \$277, \$278, \$279, \$280, \$281, \$282, \$283, \$284, \$285, \$286, \$287, \$288, \$289, \$290, \$291, \$292,

MEMORIES.

As a perfume doth remain
In the folds where it hath lain,
So the thought of you remaining
Deeply folded in my brain,
Will not leave me all things leave me;
You remain.

Other thoughts may come and go,
Other moments I may know,
That shall wait me, in their going,
As a breath blown to and fro.
Fragrant memories, fragrant memories,
Come and go.

Only thoughts of you remain
In my heart where they have lain,
Perfumed thoughts remaining,
A dim sweetness in my brain.
Others leave me; all things leave me;
You remain.

—Globe-Democrat.

IN A TEACUP.

Never was the silhouette of a face or
comely dither, whither or more
provoking than Julie Mann, and quite
the opposite of her mistress, Madame
Blainvill, who, in silent melancholy
and somber black, observed with strict
decorum the first months of her widow-
hood.

One bright spring morning in the
month of May, Julie found herself
standing in the center of Madame
Blainvill's charming boudoir. In one
hand she held an open note, and in the
other a brush, which, with little care-
lessness, she swung to and fro. The
bit of tinted paper which so occupied
her attention was neither more nor less
than a love letter, a declaration of
this was the tenth time Julie had
perused its contents, well pleased with
the rush of sentiment and flow of soul.

As she read the words so closely
peened, she mechanically waved the
feather brush to and fro, little dream-
ing of danger to her surroundings, and
was suddenly awakened from her
dream of bliss by hearing a crash as of
a heavy fall and break, and turning,
she saw that she had accomplished the
destruction of a valuable china cup, and
with an aspect by no means the most
smiling she contemplated the wreck
her carelessness had brought about.

"What will madam say to me for hav-
ing broken her Sevres cup?" she ques-
tioned doubtfully. "To make the mat-
ter worse it was given to her by her
dead husband. I will certainly be well
scolded and perhaps discharged. What
if I charge some one else with having
broken the bit of china. I would then
escape a volley of words and a storm
of frowns," added the girl quickly.

"I have an idea," she exclaimed, and
with these words, she ran hastily from
the room and returned in a few mo-
ments with a stone, with which she
proceeded to break a plate of glass in
the casement. Having done so, she
laid the stone among the fragments of
china. That this accident had occurred
through an outside source it was Julie's
intention to imply; but, as windows are
not broken for nothing, it was necessary
to give a reason for the act, in order
to prevent Madame Blainvill from sus-
pecting the ruse.

"Here is the very thing," said the
girl, as she took from her pocket the
note which had been in part the cause
of the accident. "There are no names
mentioned, and it will answer perfect-
ly."

Julie knew the contents by heart, and
could therefore well afford the sacrifice.
Quickly was the epistle wrapped
around the stone, the entire arrange-
ment promising great success. A half
hour elapsed and Madame Blainvill en-
tered the room. She was, as usual,
sad and depressed, and clad in the
deepest weeds, which enhanced the
elegance of her figure, and rendered by
contrast all the more fair the ivory
whiteness of her skin. The widow at
once perceived the shattered cup, and
soon the anger she felt at the loss of
such a frail relic of the past gave way to
indignation on reading the billet doux.

"Is it possible," she murmured, "that
people dare intrude thus upon my privi-
lege—dare write me such effusions? I
can scarcely believe that it is for me,
and yet it must be intended for me,
since I find it upon the floor of my bou-
doir."

"That which most offended Madame
Blainvill was the impertinence of the
style—the freedom of expression. Had
it been written in accordance with con-
ventional rules, it would have produced
less effect.

"At any cost I will discover the name
of the man who has dared thus to ad-
dress me in such language," she said,
after a moment's thought. "It must be
from one of my neighbors."

The window through which Madame
Blainvill imagined the missile had
been thrown opened upon the garden.
Opposite was a large and elegant
house, with the inhabitants of which
the lady was personally acquainted.
For the first time she examined with
curiosity the building, and subsequently
an English lady with her two daughters
lived in perfect retirement. On the
first story an old general resided, who
had long relinquished military life.
Above, an honest family, consisting of
a father, mother and seven children.
The third floor was to rent. Madame
Blainvill had never looked at the
fourth story. She did so now, and per-
ceived a young man standing at one of
the windows. His eyes were raised to
heaven in thought. His face was ex-
pressive and attractive. On inquiry,
Madame Blainvill found that he was a
poet by the name of Adalbert. For a
length of time the young man stood in
mute reflection, and then, without
turning his eyes toward the widow,
left the window.

"It is strange," thought Madame Blain-
vill, for the instant forgetting her an-
noyance, "and it must be that man; it
can be no other."

Having attained the ninth month of
her widowhood, the moment was propi-
tious for a new fancy—not that Madame
Blainvill did not mourn, but her heart
was softened by affliction and naturally
yearned for sympathy, and recognized
one corner at least in which consolation
would be received. Under such cir-
cumstances the first applicant is most
successful, if the but knows how to
plead by his advantages.

Chance favored Adalbert, and served

him as a passport. Even the insolence
of the letter was a problem which ex-
cited curiosity and awakened interest.
Had an ordinary admirer arrived by the
beauteous truck, Madame Blainvill would
have scorned his addresses—would
have turned a deaf ear—but one who
made his declaration through the vio-
lence of breaking window panes and
costly china merited consideration;
moreover, there could be no doubt as
to the author, and there existed a sin-
gular and forcible contrast between the
refinement of the young man's appear-
ance and the cavalier style of the let-
ter. Still the whole affair appeared odd
in the extreme, for why should a man
write thus who had never cast even a
furtive glance in her direction.

The more she thought of the matter
the more deeply interested she became,
and Julie, much amused, watched in sil-
ence the result of her silly scheme.

Again Adalbert returned to the win-
dow, and this time his eyes were turned
toward terrestrial objects. As he
glanced in the direction of the Hotel
Blainvill he perceived the widow, and
changed by her beauty and grace,
deemed her an object worthy of his
nude.

"The distance is great between us,"
thought the poet, "I must lessen it."
As he had said, it was spring.
Madame Blainvill had drawn her piano
near the open window, and every morn-
ing was devoted to the practice of her
music. Each time she entered her bou-
doir she glanced around for another
broken cup; but Julie was prudent, and
the accident was not repeated. This
state of affairs continued for about ten
days. Suddenly Madame Blainvill was
compelled to leave Paris, her health be-
threatened. The physician induced her
at once to hasten to Baden, in order to
drink the mineral waters, so excellent
for the recovery of health and spirits.

The widow, unable to frame an ob-
jection to the suggestion, although un-
willingly, nevertheless, yielded, and ac-
companied by her uncle, started for the
springs.

On the day of the departure of Mad-
am Blainvill, Adalbert received an un-
expected visitor. The visitor was a man
of not particularly prepossessing ap-
pearance.

"If I am not mistaken, monsieur,"
he said, "you are a poet."

"It is a name and fame for which I
strive," responded Adalbert.

"I know of your talent, and esteem
it," continued the stranger, "and as a
proof have come to order some of your
verses. You will not be surprised when
I tell you that I am an editor. I wished
to publish an album for the New Year,
an album entitled 'Baden and Its En-
viroins.'"

"Did you say Baden?" inquired Adal-
bert.

"Yes, Baden. It will be filled with il-
lustrations of this department; a fine
artist has charge. Will you, my dear
fellow, undertake the poetical matter?
If you accept you will be obliged to
commence without delay, as there is no
time to lose. An advance payment of
two thousand francs will be paid you.
Come, what is your answer?"

"That I accept," responded Adalbert.
"And you will go to Baden?"

"Without delay."

Hasty preparations were made for his
departure, and soon the young French-
man had left the gay city far behind
him.

Adalbert was much surprised at this
stroke of good fortune. He could not
imagine how his talent, which was
scarcely above mediocrity, could have
obtained for him this fine offer. He lit-
tle dreamed his success and renown
sprang from the simple breaking of a
china cup. The opportunity was fa-
vorable for a literary debut. The book,
he knew, would be sumptuously bound
and exquisitely illustrated; and, with
a thrill of ambition and high resolve,
the writer determined to spread his
wings and vowed to realize renown.

Monsieur Adalbert reached Baden
and devoted himself to such research
as his task required. The environs
were visited and explored, and not a
single spot of interest was forgotten.

Madame Blainvill had heard his name
mentioned among those of the other
guests who had arrived. One evening
at a ball given in the hotel, she per-
ceived Adalbert standing in the midst
of a group of young men. On leaving
the party he passed the spot where
she was seated, without appearing to
observe her, and then disappeared like
a shadow. They met again and again,
each time with growing interest on the
part of the lady, who seemed to be en-
tirely unobserved by the poet.

After an absence of six months Adal-
bert returned to Paris, his labor com-
pleted. Full of hope and bright expec-
tation, he assembled his friends and a
few of his old companions in misery—
those, in fact, in whom he entertained
confidence and confided his bright
prospects. He read his work, and was
warmly applauded. Rejoicing in their
praise, he sought the editor, and was
astounded that he did not appear to
recognize him.

"I have brought you my manuscript,"
said Adalbert, in reply to his request
respecting the nature of his mission.

"Your manuscript! Ah, yes; but I am
sorry to say business is dull; there is
no demand for literature, and we are
obliged to retrench our expenses."

"I regret to hear this," responded
Adalbert; "but I hope my poems will
please you."

"Poems! What poems?"

"The poems you ordered, descriptive
of Baden."

"There is some mistake. What, in
the name of heaven, am I to do with
poetry?"

"Do! Why, have you forgotten that
you ordered me to write verses for the
new album?"

"I ordered you to write verses?"

"You did."

"Certainly you must be the victim of
some strange dream. Why, I only pub-
lish books on jurisprudence. What then,
in the name of all that is just, am I to
do with poems?"

"I cannot be deceived," continued
Adalbert. "Surely you are the man who
gave me the two thousand francs in
advance."

"Oh, yes; now that you mention that
circumstance, I do recall the fact," said
his listener, as though suddenly brought
to recollection of the proceeding.

"I thought I was not mistaken," re-
plied the poet.

"Oh, dear, no; the commission was
given you last May."

"Yes, in May."

"You will excuse my momentary ob-
livion," continued the publisher, as he

received the manuscript and immedi-
ately paid the sum due on receipt.

The volume was published shortly
after, but without vignettes, and was
wonderfully successful. Encouraged by
this good fortune, Adalbert now dared
to again turn his eyes toward the Hotel
Blainvill, and to gaze fixedly upon the
young and beautiful woman, so much
the object of his thoughts, and who
had long been the recipient of his most
ardent love.

Madame Blainvill, who was now only
in slight mourning, gave a ball to cele-
brate the marriage of a near relative.
Through the kindness of a mutual
friend, Henry Adalbert, was invited, and,
and, for the first time, the widow and
her admirer spoke.

On seeing Madame Blainvill near, and
observing her very apparent agitation
when he addressed her, Henri was sur-
prised and pleased, and soon his con-
versation warmed into a tender and
passionate avowal of his ardent admi-
ration.

Madame Blainvill listened to what
seemed to her but the reiterated ex-
pression of all that had been written
months before.

"At last he has told me in person,"
she thought, "and in listening to the
words I am happy."

Encouraged by her smile, Adalbert
spoke on, and she in no look or word
checked the utterance of so much love,
or even the stealing of a kiss. The sim-
ple exclamation of "Oh, Henri!" alone,
spelled the impulse.

To Adalbert this love was new; for,
to Madame Blainvill it was an old story;
for, in the letter she still treasured, she
believed the heart of Adalbert had first
found utterance, Adalbert, unconscious
of the existence of said letter, looked
with surprise upon the easy conquest
of the woman.

"I must see to it," he thought. "May
it not be imprudent to marry a widow
who can so readily forget her dead
spouse and seems to absorb with avid-
ity an avowal which the sex are apt
to receive coolly, even if that coolness be
assumed?"

Having determined to solve all
doubts, and loving while doubting,
Adalbert requested permission to call
on the following day. When he arrived
Madame Blainvill was alone. Adalbert
approached a small table, on which
were placed some fragments of china,
a stone, and a note tied with a blue sil-
bon. As he was about to extend his
hand to examine a piece of the china,
Madame Blainvill exclaimed: "Be care-
ful, or you may break another cup."

"Another cup?" responded Henri in
surprise. "I do not understand you."

"Perhaps not; but let me tell you that
you did accomplish that feat; before
you are the pieces."

"The pieces! The pieces of what?"

"Why, of the cup, to be sure."

"I may appear exceedingly stupid,"
continued Adalbert; "but, at the same
time, allow me to say I do not compre-
hend you."

"Can you recall a morning six months
ago?"

"Yes, the one on which I first saw
you."

"Well, and how about the letter?"

"Letter! What letter?"

"The letter you set me."

"I never sent you a letter."

"Not tied to a stone?"

"Tied to a stone! No, upon my honor."

"I will refresh your memory. Look
at this stone and then at this letter,
which was thrown by you through that
window. I understand your unwilling-
ness to acknowledge the authorship
of the letter, which is by no means
a creditable effusion; but I have long
since pardoned the offense for the sake
of the offender."

This explanation at once cleared all
doubt in the mind of Adalbert, accord-
ing the lovely widow a fresh charm in
so much as her love had been his, even
before he himself was aware of the fact.

Having gained by the error, and fear-
ing to dispel the illusion and perhaps
call forth a rival, Adalbert accepted
the proffered pardon, and it was not
until Madame Blainvill was the wife
of the poet that she learned, through
the confession of Julie Mann, that she
had been deceived.—From the French.

Advised to Eat Butter.

In company with a number of brother
practitioners at dinner, the other
day, Dr. William Jenkins, while the
subject of tuberculosis was being dis-
cussed, advanced the following unique
theory:

"No dietetic reform would, I believe,
be more conducive to improved health
among children, and especially to the
prevention of tuberculosis, than an in-
crease in the consumption of butter.
Our children are trained to take butter
with great restraint, and are told that
it is greedy and extravagant to eat
much of it. It is regarded as a luxury
and as giving a relish to bread rather
than as an important article of food.

"Even in the private families of the
wealthier classes these rules prevail at
table, and at schools and public board-
ing establishments they receive strong
reinforcements from economical mo-
tives. Minute allowances of butter are
served out to those who would gladly
consume five times the quantity."

"Where the house income makes this
a matter of necessity there is little
more to be said than that it is often a
costly economy. Enfeebled health may
entail a far heavier expense than a
more liberal breakfast table would
have done. Cod liver oil costs more
than butter, and it is, besides, often not
resorted to until too late.

"Instead of restricting a child's con-
sumption of butter, I would encourage
it. Let the limit be the power of di-
gestion and the tendency to biliousness.
Most children may be allowed to follow
their own inclinations, and will not
make more than is good for them. The
butter should be of the best and taken
cold."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Sensitive Understanding.

"I do not know just what opinion to
form of that woman," said the Boston
lady.

"I hope she doesn't mean just what
she says."

"Why, I am sure she said nothing ex-
cept what would indicate a person of
high character."

"Didn't you hear her say that her
husband's health worried her dread-
fully? I hope for her sake and her
husband's that she meant his lack of
health."—Washington Star.

LOGGING GIANT CYPRESS.

A PECULIAR INDUSTRY IN SOUTHERN SWAMPS.

Men Griddle and Fell Trees While Stand-
ing Waist Deep in Water.—A Cypress
Church With Cypress Furniture.

Cypress logging is an amphibious sort
of a business, says The New York Sun.
The best of the trees grow in so-called
channels. It is seldom found on stag-
nant swamp land, and the best timber
grows where clear running water cir-
cles round the roots of the giant
trees. There are hundreds of such
places in Florida and Louisiana.

Live cypress timber is so heavy that
it sinks if felled when green, and con-
sequently the lumbermen have to work
from eight months to a year in advance
of the cutting to prepare the timber by
girdling the trees and thus preventing
the circulation of the sap. Thousands
of trees are thus killed in advance of
the felling. Girdling is both arduous
and dangerous work. It is done by
colored choppers, who stand often waist
deep in water in the haunts of the
dreaded moccasin snake, the alligator
and the wildcat, to say nothing of the
swarms of mosquitoes and other equi-
valent pests. The men cut all the
all the hardwoods for \$1 a day, and last
winter, when the cold was a sweep
through the South, and the tempera-
ture for weeks was near the freezing
point, these hardy fellows were kept
at the work of girdling and logging.
They were safe from insects and rep-
tiles, but suffered intensely from cold,
for they were constantly wet to the
waist and had no dry land to go to
when their day's task was over.

On the picturesque Ocklawaha
River in Florida, one phase of the cy-
press lumber industry is seen to the
best advantage. This wonderful river
is fed by clear, cold springs of tre-
mendous volume, and it winds for
many miles through endless acres of
moss-covered cypress trees. It has hun-
dreds of loops, or branches, which leave
it at one point only to return to it at
another, between its source and its
junction with the St. Johns.

Between the main river and the
branches, which are all more or less
navigable, is flooded forest land
through which the water slowly cir-
culates to the depth of two or three and
sometimes four or five feet. It is in
these flooded tracts that the cypress
trees grow to perfection. One company,
with headquarters at Palatka and an
office at Boston, controls the lumbering
on this river. The company bought
300,000 acres of cypress land for 50
cents to \$2 an acre, and several years
ago engaged a number of sturdy log-
gers from Saginaw, Mich., to take charge
of the work. It was all new to the
Michiganers, but they took hold with
great aptness and quickly broke in the
colored men to the work. Soon the dark
recesses of the Ocklawaha Swamp re-
sounded with the blows of the axe,
the shouts of men, and the crashes of
the old giants as they broke through
the branches of their neighbors and
fell with a prodigious splash into the
waters of the swamp. Then, above all,
could be heard the rattling, jarring and
clanking of the novel logging machinery,
as it snaked the huge logs from the
recesses of the swamp to the swift
stream upon which they were rafted to
the big river.

A logging camp in this swamp con-
sists of a bunk boat with a kitchen at-
tached and a pull boat. The pull boat
contains a powerful hoisting engine,
and is secured with its square bow to
the bank against a tall and sturdy cy-
press tree, denuded of branches and
decorated with a band of red cloth near
the top. Stretching away from an ele-
vated point upon this tree to a similar
quarter of a mile back in the
swamp is a taut steel cable from which
depends a trolley or carrier attached to
an endless steel cable, which winds and
unwinds upon the spool of the engine.
Attached to the trolley is a huge pair
of sharp-pointed tongs capable of
spanning a log five feet in diameter.
Leading away from the boat is a well-
marked lane traversed by the trolley.
Trees are cleared away on each side of
the cable to the extent of its range, and
the lane terminates only where the tree
and the trolley line stands. This point
reached, the cable is taken down,
and another lane soon radiates from
the pull boat. When five or six lanes
have been made the tract has been
pretty well cleared of serviceable trees,
and the boat and camp are moved to a
new point of vantage.

When a cypress is felled in one of
these lanes it is cross-cut in lengths of
twelve to sixteen feet, and the jaws of
the grapple or a light of chain grip the
end lying toward the boat. A whoop
from the foreman of the gang notifies
the engineer, who blows his whistle
and starts the engine. As the conveyor
cable tightens, the forward end of the
log rises clear of the water and stumps
and the other end trails through the
water, sending up fountains of spray as
it rears over knes and stumps and
splashes in the open pools.

Cypress seldom is concealed with
paint in the interior of a Southern
house. It has a richness of color and
an aromatic odor that would make
painting it almost a crime. In Volusia,
Fla., there is a beautiful little church
entirely of cypress, even to the furni-
ture. It is the handiwork of Dr. C. S.
Packard, who long ago gave up the
practice of medicine to younger men
and devoted his attention to mechan-
ical pursuits. The warm tones and the
fragrant odor of the splay wood makes
this little house of worship one of the
most attractive in the land. The pews,
the altar, the library bookcase, floor,
wainscoting, columns and ceilings are
all of Ocklawaha cypress, wrought by
the doctor's hand.

SOUTH SEA TRAGEDY.

A Ship's Crew Murder Captain, Mate
and Passenger.

The particulars of a South Sea trag-
edy, only a slight mention of which
has been made in the dispatches, have
just come to hand. A short time ago
a cablegram stated that the schooner
Marla Secunda, flying the Spanish
flag, put into the Pelows in November.
Her crew had mutilated and killed Cap-
tain Brown, Mate Herman Hoffmann
and a passenger.

From a letter received from Daniel

O'Keefe, the King of Yap, information
is received that the vessel in question
was the American trading vessel Marla
Secunda. Her crew consisted of the
Captain, two Chinese cooks and four
sailors. Two of the latter were half-
breeds from the Pelows. Accompany-
ing Captain Brown were his wife and
little son.

The mutiny occurred off the Andrew
Islands. Captain Brown had retired
about 10 o'clock at night, leaving Boat-
swain Hoyer on deck. "This was just
the opportunity for which the mutin-
ers were waiting. Hoyer was the
ringleader, and when he made sure that
the captain was asleep he called the
crew. Going stealthily into the cabin
with a hatchet in his hand, he dealt
Captain Brown a blow which almost
severed the unfortunate man's head
from his body."

Mrs. Brown was aroused by the noise
of the attack and jumped screaming
from the bed. Her cries were heard by
Maga Hoffmann, who jumped from his
berth and rushed to the rescue of the
woman. At the cabin door he was
met by a fellow boy, whom Hoyer had
stationed to guard against a surprise.
The boy was armed with an axe, and
he sprang on Hoffmann, dealing him a
terrible blow in the head. The mate
fell dead on the deck.

Mrs. Brown was rendered uncon-
scious by a blow from the boatswain,
and she and her young son were
dragged upon the deck and confined
in the forward house. The passenger,
who was a trader on his way to Yap,
was awakened by the sound of the
struggle. He cried out, asking the
cause of the trouble. The mutineers
were afraid to attack him while he was
down below and called to him to come
on deck, telling him that he need fear
no violence. He went on deck, as
directed, but barely had he stepped out
of the door when he was struck a vio-
lent blow upon the shoulder. Bleeding
from the cut and almost stunned, he
rushed to the rail and jumped into the
sea.

The bodies of Captain Brown and his
mate were weighted with old iron and
thrown into the ocean. The vessel was
then headed for Andrew Island, the
intention of Hoyer being to put Mrs.
Brown and her boy on one of the iso-
lated coral reefs near the island.

Daring the voyage the mutineers
quarrelled among themselves, and the
two half-breeds were stabbed to death
and another crew was fatally
wounded. Provisions gave out, and the
schooner was steered for the port of
Yap.

When she reached Yap all that were
left of the crew were Boatswain Hoyer,
the two Chinese and one of the Pelow
natives. King O'Keefe graciously re-
ceived the mutineers and gave them
food enough to last several weeks.
Hoyer told a plausible story to the
King, but the latter's suspicions were
aroused toward the latter part of the
story of the vessel in port, and, going
on board, he discovered Mrs. Brown
and her boy, and from them learned the
horrible story of the murder. The
mutineers were made prisoners and
put on board the Spanish gunboat Val-
lesco, which conveyed them to Manila.

To Photograph Thought.

It is reported from Washington, on
what seems to be good authority, that
Mr. Julius Emmer, of that city, the in-
ventor of the long-distance telephone,
has produced a device by which human
thought can be registered in a manner
similar to that by which the voice is
registered on the cylinder of a photo-
graph. The inventor has devoted three
years to the development of this won-
derful mechanism. His explanation of
its operation to a company of scientists
last week was, in substance, that elec-
tricity was its motive power and chem-
istry its recorder; that the chemically
sensitized surface of cylinder, while
undergoing decomposition by the elec-
tric current, receives the magnetic
thought-waves which stream from the
physical brain of the operator, and por-
trays them, vibration upon vibration,
upon form, with microscopic mes-
sage.

The mechanism is about 8 inches
long, 6 inches wide, and 3 1/2 inches
high. The registration cylinder is 6
inches long by 1 1/2 inches in diameter,
made of vulcanized rubber for insula-
tion, and rotated by a vibratory me-
chanism beneath. A thin, hard, tubu-
lar envelope fits over the cylinder and
bears a supersensitized outer coating
for receiving the thought record. Dur-
ing the cylinder's rotation the electric-
ity decomposing the surface of the
film is supplied through this electric
pen, propelled in its travel along this
the screw parallel with the cylin-
der, which it gently touches, thus
directing a spiral, thread-like course of
the current upon its face. The electric
pen being removed after completing
a record on the film, the same traveler
now attaches to and carries the repro-
ducer along its face to read the record.
The reproducer consists of a large elec-
tric tympanum at the machine, con-
necting by flexible tubes, bearing con-
ductors to two smaller tympanums or
receivers, sitting upon the temples,
through which the reproduced thought
is conducted to the brain. A practi-
cally indefinite repetition of the read-
ing can thus be made without dimini-
shing the clearness of the record.—Indus-
trial World.

Birthplace of the Flag.

There seems at last a reasonable cer-
tainty that the Betsy Ross House in
Philadelphia will be purchased and
preserved as a historic relic. Many had
feared that this quaint old building,
where the sprightly widow fashioned
the first American flag, would fall be-
fore the march of improvements, be-
cause a few months ago Councils de-
clined to appropriate money for its pur-
chase. But Schuyllkill Council of the
Junior Order of American Mechanics
has, as the Philadelphia Ledger says,
started a movement to acquire and pre-
serve the building to the public, and sets
a good example by pledging \$1,000 to-
ward the necessary \$25,000. This is
not the first occasion on which this
council took the initiative in the per-
formance of commendable and patri-
otic work in its city.

Compensation.

First Boy—I saw you speaking to
Mrs. Hyman of Chicago just now; (with
a sigh)—poor woman, she's had many
trials.

The Second One—Yes, but she always
got alimony.—Puck.

WORE TIN TROUSERS.

What a Sailor Had Who Was Caught
Smuggling Rum.

"You would be surprised at the
amount of smuggling that is done by
the crews of sailing vessels," said one
of the customs inspectors over on the
Brooklyn docks. "Many rich cargoes
come in here from India, South Amer-
ica and the West Indies, and the tempta-
tion to smuggle is too strong for the
average sailor to resist. There is some-
thing fascinating about smuggling,
which is the only way I can account
for the fact that many an otherwise
honest man doesn't scruple to defraud
the government whenever he gets the
chance. Among sailors this feeling is
almost universal. Indeed, they seem
to think that their calling gives them
the privilege of bringing in a few
things on every trip, and they are apt
to make it very uncomfortable for the
officer who attempts to enforce the
law. The articles they smuggle con-
sist mostly of liquors, cigars, fine silks
and such delicacies as preserved gin-
ger, curacao, etc."

"But let me tell you how I discovered
one of the most ingenious schemes for
smuggling that was ever devised. I was
in the habit of visiting a little old-
fashioned saloon, and one day the prop-
rietor asked me if I would sample
some of his rum. It was fine old Sam-
oeira. I began to wonder where he
got it, for he didn't keep it in stock all
the time. Then I noticed that he got in
a fresh supply ever time a certain ship
arrived."

"I thought I saw a good chance for
a seizure, and kept a close watch on
the saloon the next time the vessel
came in. I hung around the place all
night, but not a sign of smuggling
could I see. There was no doubt,
though, that it had taken place, for the
next day the saloonkeeper was treating
all hands to rum. The only suspicious
thing I saw was that one of the sailors
made frequent trips from the ship to
the saloon. I was morally certain that
he was doing the smuggling, but how
he did it was a mystery, for I never
saw him carrying anything."

"One day, when he was returning to
the ship, I drew him into conversation.
He had been sampling some of his own
rum and began skylarking. At last he
made a kick at me, and I playfully hit
him on the leg with my walking cane.
There was a sharp metallic sound as
the blow fell. The man's face whitened,
and he sobbed up in a moment. It
was all plain enough to me then, and I
knew that the wide trousers the man
wore meant more than a mere peculiarity
of dress."

There was no legal evidence against
the man, as no rum was found in the
ship, but I made him show me the
contrivance. It was practically a pair
of hollow tin trousers of the most in-
genious design, by which he could car-
ry gallons of liquor with little fear of
detection. He never attempted the
scheme again, and some time afterward
he told me that he had sold the contriv-
ance for a good sum to a smuggler
who piled his ciffing on the Canadian
border line.—New York World.

War and Dried Apples.

Some savant of Germany has appar-
ently discovered that dried apples pos-
sess nutritive qualities for soldiers. An
order has been given in Tennessee for
half a million pounds of dried apples
for the German army. Two officers of
the German army, when recently in-
terviewed about the matter, said that
they did not believe that the "War
Lord" was going to make dried apples
a staple article of diet in the army, but
if he had so decided in his imperial
will he could get enough dried apples
from the borders of Southern Germany to
fill the hankers of his soldiers with
that particular form of diet.

Nevertheless, it is stated on trust-
worthy authority that 50,000 pounds of
dried apples will be exported this year
from Tennessee on an order given
through a Baltimore firm for the sub-
sistence of the German army. The
possibilities of dried apples are im-
mense. No one who has ever eaten a
dried apple pie in the secret recesses
of New England can deny their po-
tential power. If 400,000 pounds of
dried apples are exported to the Ger-
man army the Kaiser's latest prom-
ises against the British will sink into
insignificance. Any army which
consumes 500,000 pounds of dried ap-
ples in one campaign will either anni-
hilate itself or the enemy. It is under-
stood in diplomatic circles that the Em-
peror's grandmother is opposed to the
exportation of dried apples from this
country, but it is not thought that the
"Flying Squadron" will intercept the
cargo while it is on its way from Bal-
timore to Hamburg.—New York Press.

A Queer Suit.

"Call the case of Rag vs. Gab," or-
dered Justice Kerrigan yesterday.

There was no response for a moment,
and then the attorneys explained that
it was Wage vs. Gabbs. Wage, the
assignee of Tuller Mayer, had sued Dr.
M. F. Gabbe for \$200 alleged to be due
for garments.

The case was a peculiar one. Five
years ago the fashionable dentist decid-
ed that he must wear fashionable at-
tire, so entered into an agreement with
the fashionable tailor to do the dental
work for the tailor's entire family in
the tailor would keep him well appar-
eled. There is no doubt that the doctor
dressed well, and the Mayer family's
teeth were kept well plugged, but the
tailor thought he had got the worst of
the transaction, and sued for a bal-
ance of \$200 he thought was due him.
In turn the doctor presented a bill of
over \$500 for filling and cleaning teeth.
He declared that none of Mayer's fam-
ily had had a single tooth pulled, but
all carefully filled with gold. The re-
sult was a verdict of \$20 and costs for
the tailor.—San Francisco Post.

Dog and Fox Played Tag.

A watch dog and a big red fox
playing tag in a barnyard at Whiting's
Mill, Me., last Sunday, for over an hour,
and apparently in the friendliest spirit.
The owner of the dog and his family
watched the strange frolic from a win-
dow of the house, and ascribed to inter-
ference, from curiosity to see the incident
through. After playing with the dog
for more than an hour the fox trotted
back into the nearby woods from
whence it came.

A GRATEFUL ELEPHANT.

How She Remembered the Man Who
Cured Her Foot.

I was a full-blooded M. D. once, and
never should have thought of adopting
my present profession if it hadn't been
for a queer incident when I first hung
out my shingle.

I had a rich neighbor, a man I was
bound to propitiate, and the very first
call I had, after days of waiting for
patients who didn't come, was to his
barn to see what was the matter with
his sick mare. I cured the mare and
look in my shingle, for from that day
this I've never presided for a single
human being. I had won a reputation
as a veterinarian. But that is neither here
nor there. I had a neighbor here nor
there. Only, if you think animals can't
show gratitude and affection, perhaps
you'll change your mind.

When I had been in practice for a
year or two I sent for my brother Dick.
He was a wonderful chap with all
kinds of animals, and I thought per-
haps I could work out of my part of it
and leave that for him. I never did.
For Dick's a corker broker in New
York now, and I should have to begin
all over again to make a first-class
physician. But that's what I mean to
be then.

The next day after Dick came I got
a telegram from P. T. Barnum. I'd
been down there once or twice to his
own stable, and he had a good deal of
faith in me. The dispatch was:

"Hebe has hurt her foot. Come at
once."

Hebe was a favorite elephant—a
splendid creature and worth a small
fortune.

Well, I confess, I hesitated. I dis-
trusted by own ability and dreaded the
result. But Dick was determined to go,
and go we did. But when we got out
of the cars Barnum himself was there
with a splendid pair of matched gray.
He eyed me very dubiously.

"I'd forgotten you were such a little
fellow," he said in a discouraged tone.
"His afraid you can't help her."

"Mr. Barnum," said I, getting into
the carriage, "if it comes to a hand-
to-hand fight between Hebe and me I
don't believe an extra foot or two of
height would help me."

He laughed outright and began tel-
ling how